The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3790. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE

The Documents Captured on the Steamer Robert E. Lee.

Inside Views of Rebel Intrigues in Europe.

Ex-Consul De Leon "Expects His Honest Thoughts" to Jeff. Davis, and His Diplomatic Ideas to Mr. Benjamin.

Rebel Shipbuilding and Blockade-Running Operations in Europe.

IMPORTANT FACTS AND DOCUMENTS.

The Rebels in Europe All Short of Money.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The following papers were among the dispatches, &c., recently captured on board the blockade-runners *R. E. Lee*, *Cornelia* and *Ella and Annie*, off Wilmington, N. C. They are important and interesting:

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 1, 1863.

Hon. Jefferson Davis:

MY DEAR SIR: You cannot possibly imagine the very great happiness which your letter gave me, both on account of the assurance of your continued friendship and the hopeful tone which pervaded it in relation to our public affairs.

Both of these topics are fully confirmed by my friend, Mr. Gwinn, who speaks of your kindness to him in the most enthusiastic terms, and he has relieved my apprehensions that the one first great leader, CAIN-NON, yet lived, who might prove unequal to the burden of a struggle against odds.

For the sake of the cause, as well as for the sake of those that love you, it is essential that you should not overtask your strength; for every day lost convinces me more and more that we have no Joshua to take your place and lead us into Canaan, if that place were rendered vacant. It is useless to disguise the fact that the men around you do not inspire confidence, and that their choice seems to be your hand withdrawn from the helm. Military ability of the highest order nor revolutions has produced; but of diplomatic talent it has been most slovenly barren. The old men of the old regime, like the Bourbons, seem to have learned nothing, and forgotten nothing; and no younger ones seem springing up to supply their place. Radical democracy, which levels down instead of grading up, seems almost as strong with us as with Northern abolitionists, and the Jacobins shapes and rules this war in spite of us. Shall I have to Ashe the same old fire with a new face? I may seem to speak bitterly; but I see on this side so much pitiful self-seeking and worthless greed in the shape of speculators and blockade-runners and overweening shrieks from danger, who call themselves Confederates, that my soul sickens as I contemplate our future. No one appreciates more than myself the heroic virtues of your home population, and I turn my face towards them for power of soul more than people prompter.

As I ventured to give counsel with reference to an important public movement, I feel bound frankly to add to you what I did not venture to intimate in a dispatch, essentially since being informed by Mr. R. that there were reasons and proceedings only of which I had not been informed. In a dispatch in bids I therefore have only dilated upon those points by the lights before me, as there may be reasons beyond my ken.

By reference to my dispatch and my letter to your self, it will be found that my suggestions have been twofold, viz: were the privateers of Semmes's heroes by Winder—half accepted, half rejected, and thus made an empty air. I suggested a policy by which you would have administered a grave rebuke to Europe, and have appealed to the conscience of Europe. This I think would have produced a most happy effect. The hesitatory action which has been taken has not the same weight and gravity, and has been attributed more to a personal pique against a small minister, and to impatience of recognition, than to the calm consciousness of strength or to deliberate and settled policy.

A general measure would have seen suspicion between the two great Powers. Each would have feared secret negotiations with the other. Now it is an open game, but Louis and Palmerston see each other's hands. I am not a prophet, and may be deceived; but, as far as I know and can see, there has been and is to-day as little real intention of speedy recognition by France as by England.

That one may be made a pawn in the Mexican game I think very probable, but the discovered intrigue in Texas (Mr. R.'s denunciation of which was intercepted and published in New-York and English papers) does not inspire confidence in that very astute gentleman, who now is an arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies, the repository of Mr. MANN in Belgium not being remembered by the public.

Judge ROST, who is here now, entirely concurs in my views, and he adds further that Mr. DAYTON declares he has never had any complaint from Washington regarding French intervention in Mexico. If DAYTON, therefore, acknowledges MAXIMILIAN's empire, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet. The Tuileries may make a great effort (but he cannot maintain a war with France), we will yield to a Power, and have the shadow of a favor, while our enemy enjoys the substance of non-intervention.

Before this letter reaches you events will have proved their correctness or falsity; for we are all gaming in the dark at this moment. God grant I may be unduly suspicious and distrustful, and that we may get more substantial "aid and comfort" than MAYNADIER and I either hope or expect.

At the risk of being tedious, I have expressed my inmost thoughts to you. What is past is irrevocable; but I feel our future is safe in your hands. I cannot volunteer any advice how that you know my inmost wishes. I am working hard and incessantly, personally and by proxy, and am enlarging the sphere of my operations for the extension of the loan demand. I abhor asking for money; but, as I do not appropriate a penny for myself, have given Mr. R. a reminder that a small sum in Treasury drafts is not a Pandora's gift, never diling and ever full. At the expiration of eighteen months, France wants money literally, and not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions from them if at all. Such was the secret of Dr. FRANKLIN's success. Mrs. De LEON was very much gratified by your very kind mention and remembrance of her. Believe her when I say that she fully shares in my feelings toward yourself and Mrs. D., and is fully prepared to the wind of meeting soon again, and under happier auspices. As a souvenir of an old friend, I send Madam, for her silence, the "pretty of a gentleman," if as they say in exhibitions, SEMMES are good ties to taken of Madam it shall also be sent.

With the warmest wishes for your health and happiness, your obliged, sincere friend,

E. DE LEON.

We have this day gone to housekeeping in a very nice apartment on the sunny side of Champ Elysees.

PARIS, Oct. 1, 1863.

MY DEAR COUSIN: Our dear little doctor came safely to hand on the 16th, and brought us most welcome tidings, public and private. The accounts he gives of men and things and warlike implements are all equally agreeable, and will see that the things are properly attended to which he has in charge. He brought no letter from yourself, J. D., and that I write to all by this opportunity (Col. Tate—, who will go through, I hope.)

There are cases in which half a loaf is not really better than no bread at all, but Mexico worse; and a half-country policy never will suit, I suppose, the Times. Our last mail brought the Old Monarch, who had in turn succeeded and ——, who succeeded into the house of his old pal —— Mann, who were worse. I have written diplomatically to the —— fully and confidentially to the uppermost the whole matter.

If I write speculations of politics, what may be true when written may be a lie when it reaches you. Do not draw on C. F. & Co., No. 61 (182 S.) for being heavy holders of $5,000 worth of cotton. (now at sixty) discounts good drafts cannot refuse. If the thing discovered their have enough again in that bottom of cotton.

The Tuileries policy will be all right so far as we are concerned. I hope your side will do their part as faithfully as ours.

The M. (Matamoras) affair has as yet made no returns. Their agent is at Bay or somewhere else trying to get cotton. Bag I have not heard from since my last. He was then going further on the south bound. What has been done, CSN will be honored, received. ARTHUR P.

RYAN OFF SEAD

Gen. T. Bonham:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Our friend Mitchell before you actual commander and engineer, instead of merely giving you the information which I am desirous of obtaining for the Confederate Government Navy Department by some kind gentleman.

The builder, Mr. Ainy, is a man who is extremely well up in his business, and made the model of a gunner to the satisfaction of your navy, with a contract which is building on him for three months, from the 1st of October of this date. I have, you will remember, the Lord, by Mr. CAMPBELL of Bermuda, know, and send us the arrangement you make as to the payment. If the Government will hand over to Mr. CAMPBELL half of the cost in cotton, to be consigned to us, we will arrange the cash matter with the builders, or take as time is due, and the Government can take their time in paying the remainder.

I shall be on the ground to see that everything in the building, together with the small charges usual, I should for the commission, at two and-a-half per cent. and the third month commencing that the vessel is running to specification, and I would do all the work in fitting her for sea.

The contractor of the navy will have to sign the contract, further on the building of these on the simplest possible arrangement of a note for the home-power. Messrs. STEWART are very first-rate men, and their work excellently good, and to be trusted. The payment you can arrange in the usual manner, and in charge of me for the time, or with the agent of the engines can be done via Bermuda, in the company's steamers, as we will give up that room to the government.

Please bear in mind that the earlier reply reaches this the better. Believe me, yours truly,

EDGAR P. STRINGER.

Copy of a letter from THOMAS L. DUSHIE, Second-Lieut. of the Confederate Navy, to Second-Lieut. JAMES L. HEARN, Mobile, Ala., dated

CHARLE, Sept. 28, 1863.

*I was really sorry to hear there was so much sickness in your squadron; but are this, of course, you are having cool weather, and all hands are more healthy. Why did you not give me the address here? I have many, many do as I for them! perhaps I'll not prove to be. Will you tell the *Florida* and the *Montgomery* boat are finished, and how come on those in the *Rigter*; how the *Spaxey*, the Gun, and the other increased arms, &c., &c. With our whole fleet ready we can defy all attempts to take possession of M——— Bay, which will defeat the attempt on the city.*

I am sorry, old fellow, that there is but a slight chance of our meeting should you have come abroad. Ere this reaches you I expect to be afloat, and not under the most favorable circumstances either. You know I desired ardently to go on a fighter ship. I much fear such will not be my fate. If a plan now in progress is carried out I will probably be put in a pretty fast gun craft, but not intended to fight. We will, I believe, place the sea's diameter twixt us and the Atlantic; but should the war last a year longer I hope to be around here once more. Can tell you nothing further, but when once afloat will try to send a letter to Mr., giving a full account of everything. One party intend to be commanding officer, and first of, it speaks well for the commanding officer.

And now, my dear fellow, let me tell you the rumors I described in my last Mr. LAIRD's iron-clads. I will inform you of a few more vessels which are reported building for the Confederate States: Four wooden vessels in France, twenty-two from Scotland, one building at Bordeaux, six more four or six small iron-clads, ("bull-dogs,") very formidable, and one wooden vessel of fourteen guns; one iron-clad frigate, three steamer lots, twenty-two guns in England. I could not say whether all this is true; but I believe the reported number of vessels building to be not altogether ignorance to their owners, quien sabe—I don't. The wooden vessels in France are ready, or launched. I doubt it; but they should be ready in three months, wherever they may be for. The iron-clads are not quite so far advanced. Say four months will be required. If for the Emperor of Mexico, I presume they will be on route for him by April next.

*The Flag Chief, Warner Commanding, is still in Brest. I have heard from HOLLS, and shall reply shortly. No news. Out of ninety men, sixty deserted, or rather refused to work, and were discharged in Brest. Most of these were taken in N——, twenty-eight only sent by Mr. King and Kenna, I believe, another lot. The *Florida's* battery is mounted. I hope to exchange it or getting far from France—smooth-bore guns in broadside—one battery will be two seven-inch rifles, four 32-pounders in broadside; quite formidable for whalers. Oh, my! here's an end to ambition and blockade raising for me. I received my promotion by which I take rank from May 14; but I am only given one pay from the date of its issue, which was July 15. Thinking I was $100 richer, plan turned out to be the case—I ran a little ahead of my means, and now cannot carry out my wicked determination something I desired to send to my friends at the South. I really feel poorer than when in the Confederate States service.*

I hear you and Jones will get others abroad. Our navy will conquer yet; and though we may not raise the blockade, we'll frighten the Yankees considerably. We should have another Rhett million loan; but the soldiers of the present have lost money; its at thirty per cent. discount; it will, I hear, come out. The Government should receive the money. The Government should take all the blockade running in its hands. Send out cotton, bring in supplies for the people as well as for soldiers. Why the Government not do it, I know not. Why they cannot see it is wonderful. Its plain to all out here and many at home.

I mentioned in my other letter having safely received your first, which was very, very welcome, and this one as has so. We old lads do never forget the Confederate service with the greatest fondness. The last, in a military line, is that Lee is falling back. This surprises no one; but are we ever going to make a stand in the West? I can only ascribe one reason for the retrograde movement in Virginia—namely, that LEE has reinforced BRAGG or JOHNSON, which is that commander the army formerly at Chattanooga. The universal opinion here is that we were outgeneraled in Tennessee.

You will know are this reaches you of our Commissioner having been withdrawn from England. The Times hardly knows what to understand by it; is seriously piqued by our preference shown to France, and says we'll doubtless be the lower by it, not Europe. All over here are tried of it. NAPOLEON personally sympathizes warmly with us. If he can assist us without a war he will do so. Should the United States not recognize the empire of Mexico there will undoubtedly be an alliance between MAXIMILIAN and the Confederacy. France will thus be brought in; and, let the United States once deeply in broil the French people, the coming war will be as popular as now would be unpopular.

*The navy rather caught the devil at Charleston the other day in endeavoring to take Sumter. It is reported that DAHLGREN is to be relieved and FARRAGUT ordered in his place. By Heaven! is there never coming a storm to send those monitors adrift or to the bottom? Northern papers report that GILLMORE's reason for not shelling Charleston is that BEAUREGARD has there collected all the Yankee prisoners. Good! Let them fire and be damned, say I. I cannot see how they expect to go any further. The monitors dare not run the gauntlet, and engineering is at an end, unless they can run a tunnel under the water, and thus get in Sumter. Who were some of the captured officers? CASEY, and several others of our class, were among the officers of the monitors. Any acquaintances killed? Tell me whether our ram *Charleston* is finished, or whether the other two alone constitute our navy at that port. I may not receive this letter, as I have; but I can perhaps leave an address with Mr. RANDOLPH, to whom you will address your letter. I expect a letter from my sister by this time; but none has arrived; so I fear it is lost, as she certainly must have written. I will lay my letter aside for a few days, dear Sally, and finish it at the latest moment. Good night, Tom.*

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1863.

Well, my dear fellow, here I am in this big town once more, all alone. E. having just left to return to Calais.

*I hope, old fellow, to have the pleasure of shaking you by the hand yet are the war's over; for when we have scourged the Yankees out of the Pacific will return to the Atlantic. The *Florida*, Mr. B. tells me, will not leave Brest before the 20th of this month. The Yankees are the lookout for him. The *Georgia* is on the lookout for him at Brest. And now, my dear friend, I must bid you good bye. Ever your sincere friend, TOM.*

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1863.

To the President, Directors and Company of the Old Dominion Company, Richmond, Va.:

GENTLEMEN: It is a long time since I have had any advice from you, the last bearing date 5th June, in place in WILLIAM's hands, to be forwarded from Bermuda, a copy of the certificate (certified by Mr. J. M. MASON) of Messrs. GEORGE W. WHITFIELD, P. H. BURTON and DAVID FERGUSON, of their having bought, while on board of the steamship *Bermuda*, on Thursday morning, June 25, latitude 32° 30', longitude 64° 30', Charleston, six per cent. State bonds, of one thousand dollars each, as per memorandum appended to said certificate. I hope no difficulty will arise to your prompt recovery of their substitutes. This destruction was premature, and would have been more available had the Confederate bonds.

Before the attack on Charleston we traversed this country in search of payment to place our business in active progress; but for some time past, in view of the threatening position of Charleston, our bankers asked us to pause for a time and wait the issue. In acceding to this request they promptly offered to become stockholders in the ships of our Company to the extent of £4,000, to which I acceded, to divide the risk as much as possible, and have them interested in their success. This expense, however, is extremely unpleasant, and in the dilemma I made the proposition to our bankers and to Mr. WILLIAMS that the latter should go to Bermuda with the remaining £6,000 in bills selected, and there to you Mr. Hotchkiss or privately offered, and if not to sell them at either of the islands, confer with you and your commissioner, when we will send statements of the Company, the amount and deposit of any difficulty you may have occurred. And if an opportunity for active operation proves encouraging to advise me promptly, when I would immediately order two steamships to be constructed as early as possible. We attempted to sell the Confederate bonds, but Mr. WILLIAMS will advise you of the variety of the goods and their cost, with invoice price, and I will not therefore at this circumstances may indicate for the last. That this precautionary step may prove acceptable to you, continues with the fixed and ardent purpose to do all in my power to realize your most sanguine expectations, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. MONCURE.

Here follows the certificate of WILLIAM ANDERSON Room, Lord Mayor of London, setting forth that on the 30th of September James T. Bowron appeared and solemnly declared the truth of the annexed statement, and to this is appended Mr. Bowron's affidavit:

(A.)

It is hereby agreed between Col. J. GORGAS, Chief of Ordnance, on behalf of the Confederate States on the one side, and Mr. E. TREMLETT, Esq., in behalf of himself, Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties, (to be named,) of London, on the other, to run five steamers on joint account for the parties they represent in the provisions hereinafter named, from the port of St. Georges, Bermuda, or Nassau, N. P., to the Confederate port of Charleston, S. C., on the following terms and conditions:

1. The five steamers shall be owned in the proportion of two-thirds by the Confederate States, and one-third by Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties.

2. The Confederate States shall pay for their two-thirds in cotton, payable in the Confederate States, at the port of Charleston or Wilmington, to Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties may direct, said cotton to be valued on the basis of six pence per pound for Middling Orleans.

3. The steamers shall be under at the risk and expense of the joint owners, in proportion to their shares as named in condition first, the Confederate States undertaking to bear their proportion of the risk and expense from date of receipt of notification by Mr. CHARLES HUME, No. 11 Jermyn-street, London, that this agreement is ratified by Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties.

4. The general management of the steamers shall be intrusted to Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties; but the Confederate States reserve to themselves the right of representing their controlling interests in all disputed questions. It is distinctly understood also that the steamers will be run under the general rules established by the Government of the Confederate States for their own steamers engaged in the same trade.

5. The Confederate States will furnish coal and cotton at their port with all dispatch for these steamers; and for making a commission of two and one-half per cent on value of their one-third of the freight will be allowed them by Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties. The cotton so expended in the depots of Confederate States will be reckoned there in central Bermuda or Liverpool, and consigned to Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties who will sell it for the benefit of those concerned, and place the proceeds, less the usual charges and two and one-half per cent. commission for selling, of the two-thirds share belonging to the Confederate States, to the credit of the War Department, with Messrs. FRAZER, TRENHOLM & CO., of Liverpool, unless they (Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties) should be directed to credit it themselves in the purchase of articles needed by the Confederate States on lots furnished them as indicated in condition sixth.

6. Two-thirds of the inward cargoes shall be purchased by Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties for the Confederate States on lots furnished them for the purpose, and the outward cargoes shall be shipped on account of either Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. and other parties are to be allowed a commission of two and one-half per cent. on the invoice cost of the two-thirds cargo belonging to the Confederate States. These cargoes are to be sent out in neutral bottoms to the depots in the islands, and there delivered to man the blockade on one of the steamers of joint ownership. In every case, where required by the agreeing parties, the cargoes from England to the islands, and from the islands to the Confederate ports, will be apportioned out among them in the proportions of their ownership of the five steamers—that is to say, two-thirds and one-third. Whenever any party accepts the last moiety of the other, he must find or procure that other cannot furnish freight from what we can, he shall pay for such freight room at the rate of fifty pounds sterling per ton from Europe to port of destination in the Confederate States, or of forty pounds sterling from port in the islands to said port, or from said port to the islands.

7. As it would imperil the safety of any one of the five steamers, it is agreed that no contraband of war shall be placed upon them, except to carry between the islands and Confederate port.

8. The Confederate States will furnish, as far as practicable, all the men for the steamers.

9. In consideration of the fact that the Confederate States pay for their proportion of the five steamers in cotton on this side the water, they concede to Messrs. CHAS. H. REID & CO. the use of one-half of their freight room, at price herein named, on first trip of each vessel from Confederate port to island depot.

10. As the Confederate States necessarily place much confidence, not only in the skill and judgment, but also in the integrity, of the other parties to this agreement, notice is hereby given on the part of each and all of them that they will not receive any profit, drawback or return commission in addition to what is expressly allowed in this agreement, and that they will in no manner derive improper compensation in any business arising therefrom beyond the legitimate profits of their one-third interest and specified commissions.

J. GORGAS, Colonel, Chief of Ordnance.

Approved:

C. A. SEMMES, Secretary of War.

J. A. SEDDON.

CHARLES H. REID & CO.

The Mercantile Trading Company, limited.

EDGAR P. STRINGER, Managing Director.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1863.

We certify that the signatures of C. E. TREMLETT and CHARLES H. REID & CO., the Mercantile Trading Company, limited,

EDGAR P. STRINGER, Managing Director.

T. T. BOWRON.

WM. H. AVERELL.

We certify the above to be a true copy of the original agreement, having carefully examined the same therewith.

J. T. SCOTTEN.

WM. H. AVERELL.

No. 2 Aldermen's Walk, London, Sept. 30, 1863.

No. 71 JERMYN-STREET, LONDON, July 31, 1863.

Mercantile Trading Company, E. P. Stringer, Managing Director, No. 2 Aldermen's-walk, London:

I beg to inform you that I have this day handed to Messrs. CHARLES H. REID & CO. two drafts (at sight) on you, as follows:

Aug. 1, for £18,000;

Aug. 1, for £18,000,

for, my five hundred bale, allowing purchased by them, as per your agreement with me. Your obedient servant,

GALEN HUME.

The following is the form of a share in the Mercantile Trading Company:

MERCANTILE TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Under the Companies' act, 1862, with limited liability.)

No. 88. CAPITAL £150,000. No. 88.

This is to certify that Charles E. Thorburn is the proprietor of the share No. 88 of the Mercantile Trading Company, limited, subject to the rules and regulations of the said Company.

SEAL. VALUE ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.

Given under the common seal of the said Company, the third day of October, 1863.

EDGAR P. STRINGER.

N. B.—No transfer without the production of this certificate, nor is it valid until indorsed by said C. E. Thorburn.

No. 2 ALDERMAN'S WALK, E. C., LONDON, Oct. 3, 1863.

Col. Thorburn:

DEAR SIR: I omitted to say in previous notes to you anything about your salary in case you undertake the agency of our Company in Wilmington. Our Board have fixed it at £50 sterling per month, which I hope will be satisfactory. Very truly, EDGAR P. STRINGER.

Managing Director M. Trade Co.

This is in addition to charges for your share and return commissions from merchants in Wilmington.

No. 25 GRAND RUE AUTEUIL, PARIS, Sept. 2, 1863.

E. P. Stringer, Esq., Managing Director Mercantile Trading Company, No. 2 Aldermen's-walk, London, E. C.:

SIR: I duly received your communication of Aug. 28, and cannot but express to you my sense of the same. I gather from it that you desire to know your cause for failing to carry out your engagement with me on the 1st; that Mr. WM. G. CRENSHAW has satisfied you that I had no authority to enter upon the engagement on the part of the Confederate States Government. I regret that Mr. CRENSHAW should have taken upon himself the responsibility of interfering with an arrangement by which the Confederate States Government would, at a comparatively early day, have received most important supplies. But while I regret this interference on the part of Mr. CRENSHAW, which has enabled you to advance a plausible excuse for your breach of contract, it is painful to be undeceived; and I find it is the true reason for your failure to comply with the terms of your engagement. I perceive in your thus placing the responsibility upon Mr. CRENSHAW only an after thought and prevent cleverly made use of. The true reason for your breaking down in the execution of this contract I have been that you have been unable to obtain the money required. The capital of your Company is $150,000, and you have already made use for the entire amount in the purchase of goods and steamers. You expected to obtain the money for carrying out your contract with me from Mr. De VOSS, through Mr. JOHN SLIDDER, the Confederate revenue. In July Mr. De VOSS has been unwilling to part with his money or the security you could give him. I have known this all the time, and also of your efforts to procure money from other sources.

Finding yourself unable to accomplish this, at the last moment you set up Mr. CRENSHAW as the scapegoat of your failing use of the confidence of an unsuspecting creditor, who fancies that, in some way, I am the cause of his failure to obtain funds with which he may go on with his contract, to prove that I had no authority to enter upon this contract. You have, moreover, stated to a gentleman in my employ connected with the Confederate States Government, that Major HUNE had endeavored to make a contract with you for the Confederate States Government for which he had no authority. This statement, if generally believed, would entirely destroy my efficiency as an agent of the Confederate States Government. You regard, by such means, to escape the odium of having entered upon an undertaking which you were unable to carry out.

I regret that I had the honority of stand to put the true reason for your failure. I should have regretted the fact, and perhaps would have entertained an opinion as to the propriety of your having signed a memorandum of agreement to supply me with 2,000,000 saltpetre without having first ascertained if you were able to carry it out. But time, the matter would have cost you, you would have failed in the execution of your engagement from causes beyond your control, but you would have saved your self-respect.

When Mr. SOUTTER first proposed to me that I should enter into an arrangement with the Mercantile Trading Company, my reply was that I would not enter into the arrangement, unless Mr. P. FAYRESEN was a partner in the concern. I subsequently abandoned the proposition because Mr. SOUTTER's character was made to appear in any more favorable light to me, but it seems I represented to me (by such a course on my part) would injure innocent persons for whom I had a high regard. Who were interested in the success of the Company, and particularly Mr. SOUTTER. I found, too, that he (Mr. SOUTTER) had been prejudiced in the mind of Mr. SOUTTER, and of one or two disinterested persons, that my desire to injure Mr. SOUTTER was so great that, for the sake of gratifying it, I was willing to let pass an opportunity of making a favorable arrangement for the Confederate States Government. I lost no time in correcting this impression, and entered into an arrangement finally, under which you were to supply me with 2,000,000 saltpetre, and I was to pay you, which I carried out on the part of the Company, and I became a bad any faith in the managing director, but because of my confidence in Mr. SOUTTER, a co-director, who I believe would carefully watch the interest of the Confederate States Government. My confidence in Mr. SOUTTER is undiminished. He enjoys a reputation that is able to bear even an occasional error. Mr. SOUTTER is, as I have said, a gentleman, and I have confidence in his intention, which was based on grounds which, as I intend to send a copy of this letter to Richmond, I will here state.

You had made some of your friends interested in the Confederate States, and at the same time and time

perfectly unexceptionable on at least two occasions when opportunity offered for you to benefit yourself. One occasion was the purchase of the steamer Gen. W., when you caused $1,000 more to be paid for the steamer than was necessary, which amount was deposited of by you, in addition to two and a half per cent. commission, on the purchase price, which purchase money included the one thousand pounds put into your pocket. You once stated to me that this one thousand pounds was given to you by Mr. CRESSON, from whom the Great was purchased. Such a statement was childish. In whatever manner the donation of a thousand may be, common sense tell the sayer cannot be with the possibility of an article inventorily put into the hands of the purchaser in one way or another. You were paid a commission for purchasing the steamer. At an unknown sum you ought to have effected the purchase on the best terms possible, and charged your commission on the net amount.

On another occasion you received from a purchasing of arms for the Confederate States Government the extraordinary commission of $1,000 per week, for introducing the party to a house from which the Confederate States Government had been purchasing arms since the commencement of the war. The transaction came officially to my notice. It cannot be pretended by you that any service was rendered for this charge. You have not explained the last only vouch that amount—$2,000 come from the treasury of the Confederate States, but that one hundred per cent profit was to be paid on the face of the invoice in which your commission appeared as an item.

Your conduct in making such charges, by any manner allowed by your employer, and in the persons with whom you have transactions in the above, however, are entirely inconsistent with the position you assume to occupy of a friend to the Confederate States Government. Your well-merited reputation in the Confederate cause has deceived many, who perhaps would not have trusted you, but these, unknown other evidence of their truth were furnished.

I trust it will not be necessary for me to have anything more to do with a man of whom my first and invariable impression was that he was a fit representative of all that every Confederate Government should not be. Yours, &c., EDGAR P. STRINGER. I enclose and which have been fully confirmed by the two transactions referred to above, to my neighbor of Mr. SOUTTER's conduct as manager of the M. T. Co. will reference to my contract with that company.

It is proper for me to inform you that I hold the M. T. Company to the liberal construction of the agreement of the manager with me, and I shall take no further step in relation thereto the Company that I had full authority to make the contract. If the Company doubts my authority, and requires the written signature of one or all of the C. S. Commissioners to my contract I may also, I will undertake to obtain such counter signature.

Your obedient servant, GALEN HUME.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1863.

Edgar P. Stringer, Esq.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th inst., with its inclosure, being the medium of agreement between Major HUME and the Mercantile Trading Company.

I am not aware of the extent of Major HUME's authority in the matter to which your letter refers; but I know that on on behalf of the Government he has exercised large powers in sending forward supplies, and in doing so he has read the mind of the Government of the War Department. Thus, in regard to the saltpetre which you state has been sent forward by your Company, under a contract with Major HUME, I feel fully authorized to assure you that it will be taken by the Government on the terms mentioned in your letter, or on the terms which referred to, the price to be determined by a competent jury, with its inspectors, as the papers to which this refers (identified by my initials,) so that you can send them with this letter to the Government when the saltpetre is shipped.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON.

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1863.

E. P. Stringer, Esq., Managing Director M. T. Company, Aldermen's Walk, London, E. C.:

SIR: It is proper that I should inform you that I am acknowledging in receipt of letters from the Confederate States War Department directing me to confine my attention hereafter to purchasing for the Ordnance and Medical Bureaus.

The contents of these letters do not, however, in any manner affect the validity of the contract which which your Company is required to furnish me with, and my working, with which to purchase supplies to be shipped to the Confederate States in the remainder of the year.

The contract which the Company has entered into with me has been reported to the Confederate States Government. I am quite aware that any contract I may make in England is illegal. It was on that account that I held nothing about a penalty clause for non-fulfilment. I have no doubt, however, that after the receipt of my letter, I received by the Semmes, and of the 5th, of the contents of my letter to you, in reference to your conduct in this and other matters, the Government will carry a commercial penalty by seizing and detaining the property of the company that may be in port at the time. I am, your obedient servant, GALEN HUME.

MERCANTILE TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 2 ALDERMAN'S WALK, E. C., London, Sept. 30, 1863.

Hon. J. M. MASON:

Dear Sir: In the month of July last the Company entered into an agreement with Major GALEN HUME, to assist in behalf of the Confederate States of America, to make certain advances of money, as will be seen by the copy of the informal preliminary agreement herewith. It being understood that Major HUME's authority to bind his Government should be satisfactory to the solicitor of our Company before the agreement should be made binding by the parties. Major HUME was very anxious to send off immediately some saltpetre, and, not doubting that his powers were all right, we entered, on the very day of the signing of the contract, into the active execution of it by advancing £20,000 on saltpetre, to be sent to Wilmington *via* Bermuda.

Preparatory to drawing up the formal contract, we called on Mr. HUME to exhibit his powers, that they might be laid before our solicitor for a report; in your request he produced certain extracts from letters dating back as far as the Spring of 1861, under which he had acted in the large operations he had hitherto conducted for account of the Confederate States Government. Our solicitor did not deem these extracts of letters a sufficient authority, and it fell upon Major HUME to furnish additional evidence. He thought that as the Confederate Government had sanctioned all his previous acts, it was fair to presume they would ratify this arrangement also, but that it was necessary to know from him whether any of these original powers were withdrawn, as we had heard of a failure of confidence felt by him in France, owing to the allegation that he had not the requisite powers. To this request Major HUME replied that there had been no change in his authority to act in full for the Confederate Government. Not feeling satisfied with this, and learning that he had in some way been connected with Capt. BEALL, of the Navy, in supplying the Government, we applied to the latter, in the hope for information, if he felt at liberty to grant it to us. The result was that we learned that by recent order of the War Department Major HUME's authority was now limited to the supply of ordnance stores, or, in other words, to construct the vessels of war, for which he is hired by Government vessels. On getting this information, we declined going on with the contract until the Confederate Government should ratify the same. Major HUME then addressed the company a threatening note, stating that he had no doubt the Government would take redress into their own hands, meaning, we presume, that they would not pay for the saltpetre, or would seize our ship when within their power. Our object in addressing you is to say that we want to give the Government the saltpetre on being paid for the same the cost and such other compensation as they may deem just and right. Very truly,

EDGAR P. STRINGER, Managing Director.

P. S.—The saltpetre has been stored at Bermuda, to await further instructions. If you could feel free to assure us that the Confederate Government would act in the same in any equitable way, we will gladly order it forward in our ships to Wilmington; but having Major HUME's threat over us, we do not feel justified in sending it into Wilmington without some such assurance. We earnestly desire to give the saltpetre, knowing that it is much wanted; and our co-shareholders would consure us were we to do so without having some assurance to affect the aforesaid threat of Major HUME. I trust you will be able to help us in our dilemma.

[No. 10.]

PARIS, Sept. 30, 1863.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond, Confederate States of America:

SIR:—Your dispatch, No. 3, of 18th August last, was delivered to me by Dr. CHARLES GIRARD, on the 16th inst., and in conformity with the instructions therein contained, I write you, via Bermuda, by the first port, and shall continue my communications by each successive steamer for the port.

Since your last dispatch was written you have doubtless received my Nos. 8 and 9; and it is scarcely necessary for me to observe that had the views and intentions of the administration been previously confided to me the strength of my language on one measure of policy, since adopted, would have been greatly modified. However unconscious my private opinion might have remained.

The withdrawal of Mr. MASON from London has had the good effect of reviving an interest in the Southern question, and awakening the public in England from their dream of continued non-intervention. From all sources of information in my power, and from the avowed views of intelligent English friends, I am led to believe that the public feeling in England finds true expression in the editorials from the Times of 7th and 9th, which are herewith inclosed. The greatest blow of the measure has been with Lord John Russell personally. His speech, apologetic and vindicatory of his own course, in the reply to your challenge, and it proves that he will resorts to a bold policy, by the Minister, and "will be even ready to overstep the law in order to avoid offence to the Washington Government. The delivery of his speech is too recent to permit me to inform you of Englishmen's sentiment in relation to it. The commentary of the Times will show that even that circumspect organ of the Ministry does not assume and sustains Lord Russell's views without a protest, and would be vendacious to carry into execution the threat, if he made good of violating the law and asking a bill of indemnity from Parliament. The experiment may cost him his place, the sympathy of the British people for me is growing stronger every day, and in the same ratio as their antipathy for the Yankees. To foster and increase these favorable dispositions, I have caused translations of speeches to be made in England on the topics of cotton, slavery, the oath of allegiance, Federal Aggressions, and have an a running fire through the English Press. Some of these publications shall be sent you by the first opportunity which presents for sending packets.

After the disposal of the Roebuck motion, the rapid increase of Federal recruitment in Ireland attracted much attention, and I deemed it advisable to visit that country to see if anything could be done to check it. During three weeks I spent there I was in Dublin, with a visit to Belfast, in the North of Ireland, succeeded in unmasking and exposing the enemy's battery, and enlist the aid of some powerful auxiliaries in the press and the pulpit to stop this cruel and cowardly stripping of recruits, under pretext of employment on Northern railways. Many knew the real nature of the services required of them, but many more were entrapped by promise of high wages. These emissaries were accompanied by a chaplain, who would take the preliminary oath of "renunciation" on their arrival in Canada. Such an oath would, of course, release them from allegiance. Another emissary was employed to induce the women to accompany their husbands, as the prevailing wages were so high, so that the Yankees may get a good deal of work with their good metal. The number of actual recruits thus obtained from Ireland for the past year, up to August, cannot have exceeded fifty thousand; but I have reason to believe they reached that figure. When the harvest time is over the Yankees hope to make a great hunt, but we hope their new will not hold. The men of intelligence who see the drain thus made of the very bone and sinew of the country realize it from policy and patriotism. The priests, who are generally conscientious and earnest men, and who live on intimacy and confidence of their parishioners, and who meet on visiting the exodus. The only party favorable to the Yankees is the silly and mischievous clique of quasi-gentlemen who style themselves "Young Ireland," of whom Gen. MEAGHER used to be one of the shining lights, and these men make themselves busy in selling their countrymen for the Yankee shambles. We may hear their cry will be taken by the British Government to stop this violation of the foreign enlistment act.

1. From the difficulty of proof of actual enlistment, and

2. Because of the unwillingness of Lord Russell to wound the susceptibilities of Mr. SEWARD, of whom confidence has been so complimentary to make."

The press, the priests and public opinion may supply the shortcomings of the Government in this respect. At least the attempt is making and shall continue to be made.

Having called (of course as a private individual) on the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Carlisle, an old acquaintance, I was most courteously and kindly received, and had a long conversation with him on the subject twice. Subsequently I dined with him, when we again discussed the whole matter. He admitted the existence of the evil of emigration and the powerlessness of Government in the matter.

There is France is one no change either in the attitude of the Government or in the popular sentiment. In fact, until the arrival of the *Florida* at Brest, allusions even to the Confederacy (except those supplied by our friends in the Press) were becoming very rare. The Polish question and the Mexican entirely diverted care, in which the Government and people are at one. The Press, generally at first fair for the Federals, has been forbidden by their hostility to the Emperor, and yet very admiring from for the heroism of our people has succeeded, but not lively enough to prompt any action, nor give us reason to hope for it.

The arrival of the *Florida* and the questions which arise consequent on interest; but that too, has now died away, and even the arrival of the Federal vessel *Kearsarge* and her admission into the same docks, have not revived it.

Her visit has been important, however, in shifting some vessel questions, as the national extracts from the Times, France and Paris will show. The extract from the letter of which is now the organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (three a. yet blanket over our too sanguine friends, who predicated French intervention on the acknowledgment of our belligerent rights by France, on water as on land.

The Emperor is now at Biarritz, where every year all the corresponding adjutant internally to the remains of the Spanish Court, and a good deal of diplomatic. Mr. SLIDELL's family have passed the Summer there and he himself for the last month has been there.

The Court next week will be transferred to compiegne, where none can be escaped by invasion

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 14, 1862.

$10,000 U.S. 6s '81 Cp.	100⅝	400 Reading R.	128
1,000 do.	100⅝	1000 do.	128
27,000 do.	110	100 do.	b30 128⅛
4,500 do. Indorsed	107	1000 do.	s10 128
2,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct.		1700 do.	128
Notes ..Oct. & Ap.	100⅜	800 do.	128⅛
40,000 U.S. 6s 1-yr. c..N	98⅞	400 do.	128⅛
25,000 do.	98⅞	700 do.	128⅛
500 Brook'n G.Ls W.L.	111	200 do.	b10 128
4,000 Penn. R. 6s '70..	89	100 Mich. Cen. R.	125⅞
14,000 Mo. State 6s	65	50 do.	126⅞
14,000 do.	65¼	50 do.	126⅞
10,000 Chick. Mun. R. G.	87⅞	300 do.	b10 126
10,000 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	109⅞	50 do.	126
7,000 C. & R. I. 1st M.	93	50 do.	126
2,000 M. L. & T. Doc. 1M.	107	200 do.	126
10 Mechanics' Ex. Bk.	105	200 do.	b30 126
50 Am. Gold	144⅞	100 M. S. & N. I.	62⅞
100 do.	144⅞	100 do.	62⅞
100 do.	144⅞	100 do.	62⅞
200 do.	b10 144⅞	200 do.	s10 62⅞
1500 Cumb. Coal Prfd.	40	1500 Ill. Cen. R. S.	120
1000 do.	40¼	200 do.	119⅞
100 do.	40⅛	500 do.	b10 120
200 do.	b10 40⅞	100 do.	b15 120⅛
100 do.	40⅞	50 do.	s10 120⅛
100 Galena & M. Co.	68⅞	100 do.	119⅞
200 do.	68	200 do.	119⅞
50 do.	68¼	700 do.	119⅞
18 Mar. Min. Co.	46	200 Clev. & Pitts.	105⅞
400 do.	45	200 do.	106
100 do.	44⅞	1000 do.	106⅞
100 do.	44⅞	100 do.	106⅞
100 do.	124⅞	100 do.	106⅞
100 do.	124⅞	100 do.	106⅞
100 do.	124

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AT KINZEY'S, LINED SILK GLOVES, 25c., 31c.
AT KINZEY'S, EVERY STYLE OF GLOVES,
WITH LEGGINGS, &c., &c., &c.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
OPENING ON MONDAY, 30,000 PAIRS OF LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, IN MERINO, COTTON, SILK AND WOOL, from last week's Auction Sales, from 5c. a pair up.
AT KINZEY'S, WOOLEN HOODS, 38c.
AT KINZEY'S, WOOLEN HOODS, 62c.
AT KINZEY'S, WOOLEN HOODS, 75c.
AT KINZEY'S, WOOLEN HOODS, 88c.
AT KINZEY'S, WOOLEN HOODS, $1.
AT KINZEY'S, SHETLAND NUBIAS, 50c.
DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS.
TRIMMING BRAIDS.
AT KINZEY'S, FIVE-YARD SKIRT BRAID, 4c.
AT KINZEY'S, SPOOL COTTON, 4c. dozen.
AT KINZEY'S, HOOKS and EYES, 2c. card.
AT KINZEY'S, BEST PINS, 4c. paper.
AT KINZEY'S, BEST NEEDLES, 4c. paper.
AT KINZEY'S, SEWING SILK, 9c. dozen.
AT KINZEY'S, 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
AUCTION LOTS EVERY DAY.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY
COMMENCE THIS WEEK OUR ANNUAL CLEARING SALE TO MAKE ROOM
FOR OUR
HOLIDAY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING.
CLEARING SALE OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SWISS MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
DIAPER,
TOWELS AND CRASHES,
LINEN DAMASKS.
CLEARING SALE OF LINEN HDKFS.,
EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
UNDERCLOTHING AND CORSETS,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS,
MERINO AND FLEECED GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
CLEARING SALE OF FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
FINE OSTRICH FEATHERS,
FELT HATS,
RIBBONS IN GREAT VARIETY,
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS, &c.
3,000 DOZEN LADIES' BEST QUALITY
KID GLOVES,
IN MODES PARIS COLORS, BLACK AND WHITE,
STITCHED AND PLAIN,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY KID GLOVE IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GENT'S KID GLOVES.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
2 DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
LADIES' KID GLOVES OF THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURE, 75c. and $1 50 a pair.
NEW STYLES IN FALL GLOVES, very cheap.
Full lines of Ladies' and Misses' WOOLEN HOODS, SONTAGS, CAPES, CLOAKS, SCARFS, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES of every description, very cheap.
NEW MILLINERY LACES, both BLACK and WHITE.
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED SILK ILLUSION AND MALINE LACES, at 12c., 18c., 25c. and 37c. per yard, very much below regular prices.
Examine our LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at $1 50 by the dozen.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 211½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-sts.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SHAKER KNIT
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO, LAMBSWOOL AND SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Carriage Robes and Blankets.
Army and Navy Shirts.
Kid, Black and Cloth-lined Gloves.
New style Scarfs, Ties and Mufflers.
English Merino and Shaker Half Hose.
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.
Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs.
AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 707 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 16,
A choice assortment of VELVET AND SILK CLOAKS, very fine quality, in Black Equimaux Beaver; Sacques and Circulars; Blue and Purple Velvet Beavers, in different styles. White cloth Opera Cloaks, Misses' and Children's Cloaks.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 661 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Socks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and cents of name embroidered on handkerchiefs, tablecloths, and bedsteads. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed gratuitously. Finishing for dress trimmings. Lace Aprons made new.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet velvets, ostrich tips, aigrettes and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and zipper braids; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only 62½; best quality, 87½; worth 50 and 75 cents; also, in boxes of a dozen pairs, at ELDER'S, Nos. 102 and 104 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS
and
SCARFS,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORS.
Also,
A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF CASHMERE,
REGORE,
STRIPED CASHMERE
CARRIAGE SHAWLS,
(India designs.)
PLAID AND STRIPED
BLANKETS.
(India designs.)
OF THE LATEST COLORINGS,
&c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
NEW LACES.
JUST RECEIVED.
POINT AGUILLE LACES, IN SETS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD LACE
SASHES,
BARBES,
COIFFURES,
EDGINGS, &c.
SUPERIOR BLACK-THREAD FLOUNCINGS AND VAILS.
RICH POINT LACE CAPES.
POINT APPLIQUE AND BLACK-THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

BLANKET AND FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS,
IN ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES.
A large assortment of
HEAVY GRAY ARMY BLANKETS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
"GENUINE SHAKER,"
"GILBERT."
ENGLISH PATENT
AND OTHER
POPULAR MAKES OF FLANNELS,
PLAID AND STRIPE
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS.
An elegant assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
Together with an extensive and varied stock of every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
E. S. MILLS & CO.
offer at retail, new styles of
BEAVER AND TRICOT CLOAKS,
PLUSH and ANGORA CIRCULARS,
COLORED MOLESKIN and CHINCHILLA CLOAKS,
FINE DOESKIN and VELOUR CIRCULARS,
Manufactured expressly for the retail trade,
At No. 361 Broadway.
N. B.—To Wholesale Buyers we offer a very attractive stock of the above goods at low prices, in the Wholesale Rooms.

DRESS GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 255 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Between Franklin and Leonard sts.,
Will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Nov. 16,
500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS,
in all the new shades.
These goods were purchased in the Paris market at a great bargain.
ALSO,
250 PIECES CORDED SILK-WOOL POPLINS, the finest goods ever offered—equal to all-Silk—in all the new shades.
ALSO,
a new material, manufactured by P. Lupin & Co., Paris, for street dresses, considered the most desirable goods offered this season.
ALSO,
a large assortment of reasonable
DRESS GOODS,
from auction, of all qualities and prices.

SILK GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 255 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Have now open
SEVERAL CASES
LYONS DRESS SILKS,
Containing the most desirable goods offered this season, viz.
CORDED SILKS,
22 and 23 inches wide,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIE,
in all the new shades.
PARIS BLACK TAFFETAS, without lustre, corded, in all qualities.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 255 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Have now open,
AT RETAIL,
Some of the finest
CAMEL'S HAIR CENTRES, PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
In all colors, ever offered.
Also,
PALE BORDER INDIA, PAISLEY, PARIS OPEN CENTRES SHAWLS,
in all qualities.
SCARLET, BLACK, and WHITE CENTRES.
NEW STYLE OF
CLOAKS,
Just received.
Also, the finest 22 and 26 inch
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET
Ever imported,
Just received,
A large assortment of
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
At low prices.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
The largest lot of SILK BONNET VELVETS ever exhibited by one house in this City, comprising almost every imaginable color and shade.
Also, BLACK SILK VELVETS, from $1 50 and upward.
Over one thousand pieces of usual TERRY and ROYAL VELVETS, at 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2 per yard—these are all half regular prices.
Our BONNET SILKS are unusually cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 211½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN-STS.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
Every width in SCARLET SILK VELVET RIBBONS, of the very best qualities.
Twenty thousand pieces of BLACK SILK VELVETS, with white and colored edges, at 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents and $1 the full piece. GREAT BARGAINS, worthy special attention.
Also, full Lines of Popular Brands in BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, for Trimmings.
Large Assortment of ORNAMENTS for HATS, CLOAKS and DRESSES, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 211½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
can purchase CUT LENGTHS cheaper than Down Town Jobbers sell whole Pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 211½ GRAND-ST. and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
500 CARTOONS OF BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS, unusually cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 211½ GRAND-ST. and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK!
FROM PRIVATE SALE THIS WEEK!
Over one hundred thousand
FELT AND BEAVER BONNETS AND BLOOMERS!
Call and examine them.
Felt Bloomers—Spanish, Imperial, Rydal and other shapes—44c., 50c., 75c. and $1 each.
Two dollar Beavers at $1 and $1 50.
All the newest shapes in Silk Beavers for Ladies and Misses, in New Felt Hats and Turbans at 38, 50, 62, 88 and 75 cents each. Great bargains.
Our Straw Stock clearing out at 25c. on the dollar.
Full Lines of Stub and Black Felt Bonnets, $1 each, fine qualities.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 211 and 211½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN STS.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
DEPARTMENTS.
UNDER-GARMENTS
of every description in
SILK, MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES
OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY.
ROMAN SCARFS,
CRAVATS,
TIES,
SUSPENDERS.
SILK,
PLUSH-LINED,
BUCK and
CLOTH
GLOVES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
"CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES."
PLAIN,
TAPE-BORDERED,
HEMMED,
EMBROIDERED,
INITIAL,
PRINTED-BORDERED
LAWN AND LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS,
IN LARGE VARIETY, AND AT LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
SEVERAL CASES OF
FRENCH POPLINS
AND
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES,
FOR PROMENADE DRESSES,
Will be opened
ON MONDAY, NOV. 16,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE MARKET VALUE,
BY
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

RICH LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 16,
300 Pairs RICH TAMBOUR LACE
CURTAINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
VESTIBULE LACES,
EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS,
CORNICES, FINS, &c., &c.
CANAL, corner of MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 16,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
OF
CLOAKINGS, BEAVERS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c., &c.
MELTONS FOR BOYS' WEAR.
At 75 and 87½ CENTS PER YARD.
CANAL, corner of MERCER-ST.

"ROBES BRILLIANTE."
(A new and beautiful article.)
WHITE AND COLORED
TARLATAN ROBES,
IN
GOLD, SILVER AND FROSTED DESIGNS.
ALSO,
EVENING DRESS MATERIALS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

PARIS REPS, POPELINES, MERINOS,
WOOL PLAIDS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS,
PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH POPLINS,
and every other variety of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOAKS,
Including all the latest PARIS NOVELTIES in shapes and trimmings,
AT RETAIL,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR CARPETINGS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, BANDS, TASSELS, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
and Woolen Goods of every kind for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear.
AT RETAIL.
ALSO, LYONS VELVETS, LININGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE
In Great Variety, AT RETAIL. Also,
IMPERIAL BROCHE POPELINE ROBES, BRAIDED ROBES, PARIS PRINTED and EMBROIDERED ROBES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES AND DESIGNS
AT RETAIL.
ALSO, LOW PRICED LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 569 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS
AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELLS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 569 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Mrs. Riger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her by Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order, Misses' waists, nuns, elastic, lastings, ruffling, ribbons, and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and petticoats. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 75 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs in the City.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—ADAMS & SPENCER have a very large assortment of BRUSSELS, Ingrain, INGRAIN and STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, 4-4 WIDTHS. Floors cut to 5 cents. Goods freely shown. No. 315 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE
VARIETY OF
FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,
IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARLET CASSIMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
UNION RIDING BELTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.
An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AT LECLAIN'S,
GREAT NOVELTIES JUST LANDED,
and also
VERY ATTRACTIVE RICH GOODS,
from the auction of Bonkard & Hutton.
SILKS.
RICHEST FANCY SILKS FOR WALKING DRESSES, just received from Paris.
EVENING SILK.
VERY FINE TAFFETAS, at $1 12½, worth $1 75.
BLACK SILK.
TAFFETAS FONSON and genuine DRAPS DE LYON.
PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
DIAGONALS, EPINGLINES, SILK POPLINS and OTTOMANS, in all the NEW SHADES, from auction. Goods made for the PARIS MARKET, at 20 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
PLAIDS, STRIPES and BROCHES, Great Novelties.
CLOTH, WATERPROOF, VELVET, BEAVER, and all kinds cheaper than importers' prices.
FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS cheaper than by the case.
These last two departments, comprising CLOTHS, FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS, being an addition to our business, will be sold during three months, without any profit whatever.
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
New material, real Parisian, at 75c., worth $1 25.
MOURNING GOODS.
AMAZON CLOTH,
MEXICAN CLOTH,
ARMINE CLOTH,
of the richest quality ever imported,
Well worth the attention of the ladies.
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, VERY RICH CASHMERE STYLE.
LECLAIN, No. 720 Broadway,
and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF ALL THE LEADING PRODUCTIONS
FOR THE SEASON.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS, at $6, $7 and $8.
UNION BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7 50 to $15.
ENGLISH BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, $9 25 to $12 50.
CASTOR-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 50 to $14.
FRENCH BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, $12 50 to $20.
DOESKIN-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $18 to $22.
VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at $9 75 to $11.
VELVET-BEAVER CLOAKS, at $12 50 to $15.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS,
ALL SIZES—VERY CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 374 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BROCATELS AND SATINS.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,
still continue to receive by every steamer new patterns in
BROCATELS,
SATINS,
REPS,
and every variety of material for
CURTAINS, COVERINGS AND SLIP COVERS.
CURTAIN TASSELS AND TRIMMINGS,
in all styles and colors.
A very large and desirable stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
constantly on hand.

BLANKETS.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,
We are now exhibiting all the different qualities of
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BLANKETS,
in very large variation, both in prices and sizes, from the lowest grade to the highest.
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
We shall also open on Monday a new stock of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
TABLE DAMASKS, &c.
HOUSEKEEPING D

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Box, Lilliputian King, Moving War Pictures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghosts, the Child of the Regiment, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—Kathleen Mavourneen—Trelby Mazeppa.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—There's no Such Word as Fail—The Metes, I Am All There.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Kate Kearney.

BOUPIL'S (No. 718 Broadway)—"Mercy's Dream."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is no startling news from the Army of the Potomac this morning. Beyond cannonading for an hour or more in the direction of Kilpatrick's camp, near Stevensburgh, arising probably in a determination to drive off a too curious reconnoitering party of the enemy, nothing disturbed the stillness of the camps. The rain on Saturday night was incessant, but it had not greatly impaired the roads. Gen. Meade was yesterday in Washington in protracted consultation with President Lincoln.

The steamship *Arago*, from Charleston Bar on Thursday last arrived yesterday. There is very little of interest in her advices. Our correspondent at Morris Island, under date of the 12th inst., writes: "The bombardment of Sumter has been continued at intervals since the date of my last letter. No grand movement has as yet been instituted. The monitors remain passive. The public will do well to be moderate in its anticipations of exciting events in this locality, for the indications do not favor brilliant achievements at present."

Advices from New-Orleans, to the 7th inst., have been received by the arrival of the steamships *Columbia* and *Continental*. The report of the attack by the rebels upon the advance of Gen. Washburne's division, in the Teche District, is confirmed. The enemy was driven back with a loss of 200 prisoners and 100 killed. Our loss was 40 killed. Nothing definite is reported from the naval expedition under Gen. Banks. It is conjectured in New-Orleans that Brownsville is its destination, although a vague story from Key West says that a landing has been made at Point Isabel.

An intended raid of a party of rebels in Eastern Virginia was cut short on Saturday by the coast guard patrolling Chesapeake Bay. The band of irruptionists consisted of sixty men, besides commissioned officers, and Capt. Beale, a notorious fellow, attached to the rebel navy was in command. The entire force was captured as soon as they landed.

A Santa Cruz de Tenerifffe journal of the 17th ult., says that the rebel pirate *Georgia* put into that port on the 15th ult., from the Cape of Good Hope. She required provisions and fuel. The authorities were disinclined to show her much favor. She landed fourteen prisoners taken from her last prize, the ship *Bold Hunter*.

The following explanation is given by the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, a secession newspaper, of the thwarted rebel conspiracy in Canada:

"The expedition intended to effect the liberation of the Confederate officers held prisoners on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, having failed, in order to remove the misapprehensions that may be created by Federal accounts of a Canadian plot to burn Western cities, we give below all the facts in which the public is interested, which may, we are assured, be implicitly relied on.

The Washington Government having refused to continue the exchange of prisoners of war under the cartel, sent the Southern officers accustomed to a tropical climate to Johnson's Island, where 2,000 of them were confined in wretched quarters, absolutely unfit to house cattle. There is no reason to doubt that the officers selected for this prison were those on whom the cold, damp climate and exposure would act most prejudicially. It was, in fact, an attempt to commit murder without publicly incurring the odium of slaughter.

In these circumstances the Confederate Government determined to make an attempt to rescue the doomed officers, and for this purpose an expedition was fitted out, consisting of thirty-six officers, under the command of one who had distinguished himself in similar dashing enterprises, and three hundred men. The officers embarked at Wilmington in the Confederate steamer *Robert E. Lee*, and landed at Halifax. The cotton and tobacco brought by that steamer as freight were sold to furnish the funds required, amounting to about $110,000. The men came overland through the States in small parties to the general rendezvous.

The intention was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, convey them to Canada in vessels provided for that purpose, and forward them by Halifax to Nassau or Bermuda; the greater part of the funds being specially devoted to paying their passage to one of these points.

Any further operations on the lakes were left to the discretion of the officer in command, whose orders were stringent and peremptory to avoid a breach of British neutrality, and to take care that even the semblance of international wrong should be prevented. Had Johnson's Island been taken, it might have formed a basis for other operations against Federal commerce on the lakes; but the real object of the expedition was to rescue two thousand valuable lives from the cruelty which had devoted them to slow but certain death in a climate and situation in the least degree inimical to them."

GENERAL NEWS.

Northern news by way of Havana states that the Ultra-Montanists have been defeated recently in various engagements by the troops of the Juarez Government, and that the party of the Republic were rapidly gaining strength and the support of the people. Gen. Comonfort was at the head of the Redicant troops. Guerillas had attacked the English and English express from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz, capturing all the correspondence, among which were important communications for the Mexican Commissioners now in Europe. The Franco-Mexican forces had entered upon a new campaign, and the friends of Intervention are eagerly anticipating the arrival of Maximilian, whose presence they hope will restore peace by the bringing about of confidence in the stability of the new *régime*.

We publish important correspondence between Commissioners Mezrepith and Ould in reference to the question of the exchange of prisoners. The rebel Commissioner professes himself anxious to have a general exchange at once, but he insists in quibbling that rather militate against his general proposition.

The news from Santo Domingo received at Havana, gives information of the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents by the Spanish Government.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 11th inst. has a remarkable article on "Surrenders and Surrenders," in which the writer shows that "more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other nation." It discusses in the vigorous and bitter of them in a style which must be somewhat offensive, we should think, to the feelings and honor of the chivalry.

There was most decided ease in Money and a large business in Stocks at advancing prices on Saturday. Gold fell off some.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active on Saturday and prices less buoyant, though the actual changes were unimportant. Cotton was in fair request and advancing. Whisky was brisker and dearer. Tallow was selling freely at full rates. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, Hops, Leths, Leather, Lime, Wool, Coal and Sugars at buoyant prices. Metals, Seeds, Spices, Fish, Tobacco and Whalebone were inactive. The freight market was quite dull.

Rebel Operations in Europe—The Intercepted Correspondence.

We publish this morning a most interesting and important series of rebel documents, official and unofficial, which were found on the blockade-running steamer *Robert E. Lee*, captured on the 9th inst., off Wilmington, North Carolina. They are very late in their dates, and furnish us most entertaining views of the rebel operations in France and England—of their operations in the way of diplomacy, and in the way of obtaining ships, running the blockade and furnishing supplies to the Confederacy. Whether it be Mr. de Leon exhibiting his intrigues, exposing to Jeff. Davis his "inmost thoughts" and begging for money—or Mr. P., talking about poverty and "humbug"—or Mr. Spence laboring to get two and a half per cent.—or Lieut. Downing rollicking and in debt—or Mr. Huse excoriating his fellow-knaves and swindlers—or whether it be the curious exhibition of the plans and workings of the rebel "Mercantile Trading Co."—each is notable and valuable, and will well repay perusal.

The first of the documents is a letter dated at Paris, Oct. 1, and addressed to Jeff. Davis, from E. de Leon, of South Carolina, formerly our Consul at Egypt, and now one of the rebel emissaries-general in Europe. He adroitly flatters Davis by calling him the Joshua—the only Joshua—who can lead the South into Canaan, and then abuses his Cabinet by comparing them to the Bourbons; after which he speaks critically concerning the "pitiful self-seeking and worthless greed of the swarm of speculators and blockade-breakers and swaggering shufflers from danger who call themselves Confederates"—which is a very good description of the hordes of rebels who infest the Capital of France. After these personal allusions he proceeds to "expose his inmost thoughts" concerning an "important public movement," which he does not specify, but which, as appears from the context, refers to the dismissal from the Confederacy of all the Consuls or agents of European Governments. He thinks that this "would have administered a grave rebuke to Europe," would "have appealed to the conscience of Europe," "would have produced a most happy effect," and "would have sown suspicion between the two great Powers," whereas the "isolating action which has been taken"—referring undoubtedly to the dismissal of British Consuls only—"has not the same weight and gravity," and enables "Louis and Pam to see each other's hands." He then satirizes "that very astute gentleman Mr B.," (or Benjamin,) and thinks it likely the Confederacy "may be made a pawn in the Mexican game," but "if Seward acknowledges Maximilian's empire, the grounds on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet." After which he tells Davis that "we (the rebels) are all *groping in the dark*," and prays that "we may get more substantial aid from Napoleon than I either hope or expect." These public matters being disposed of, Mr. de Leon comes to a delicate point which no chivalric Southerner could ever write a letter without alluding to. He wants some money. He had formerly appealed to Mr. Benjamin, but that astute Hebrew, it seems, only sent him a "small sum in Treasury drafts, which is not a Fortunatus purse, ever filling and ever full"—such as de Leon needs. "France," he says, "wants money, literally and not figuratively. They (the French) are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions from them if at all"—which private rebel estimate of the generous nation which fights for an idea, we commend to the mastication of all Frenchmen. Mr. de Leon incloses his picture for Mrs. Jeff. Davis, and closes his letter by the announcement that he has "gone to housekeeping in a very nice apartment on the sunny side of Champ Elysées."

A second letter is from Mr. de Leon to the rebel Secretary of State, Benjamin, which is devoted in great part to discussing the question of "Federal recruitment in Ireland," which de Leon visited Dublin and Belfast to check, and which was "encouraged only by the silly and mischievous clique of demagogues who style themselves young Irelanders, of whom Gen. Meagher used to be one of the shining lights, and who make themselves busy in selling their countrymen to the Yankee shambles." He thinks the withdrawal of Mason from London has had a good effect, but he denounces Earl Russell, who "is ever ready to overstep the law in order to avoid offence to the Washington Government." To affect opinion in England, he has caused various publications to be made on the topics of cotton, Slavery, &c., and has "kept up a running fire through the English Press"—which accounts for the origin of many of the rebel articles in London journals. In regard to France, he now sees no hopes of favorable action, though "the withdrawal of Mason makes the Emperor more than ever master of the situation."

Following the above is a letter from "Arthur P." to "Cooper," (we don't know either party); and A. P. is also troubled about money. He thinks "there are cases in which half a loaf is not really better than no bread at all, but much worse," and then talks mysteriously about the "Tiger Cat having humbugged the old Mouser S., who has in turn humbugged that blank, who may play into the hands of his old pal," which evidently refers to some of the deeper mysteries of rebel diplomacy.

There is next a letter from Edwin F. Sanford to Col. Tayloe, in reference to the building of vessels in England for the Confederate navy. The principal point in Mr. Sanford's letter is his anxiety to secure his "commission of three and a half per cent., with the small charges usual," for which purpose he wishes the rebel government to hand over half of the cost in cotton, to be consigned to him. Thomas L. Dornin, a Second Lieutenant of the rebel navy, writes a gossipy letter to a fellow-officer at Mobile, in which he gives a glowing account of rebel prospects at home and abroad, and of course is troubled about money, having "run a little ahead of his means, and being really poorer than when in the Confederate States."

The most important part of these documents is a series of papers and contracts from London in reference to the building of vessels for rebel use in running the blockade, etc., from which a clear idea can be had of the mode in which the rebels have conducted their operations in England, and the difficulties they have had to encounter, especially in regard to money. Mr. Huse, a principal actor in the affair, gives a terrible excoriation of some of the other agents in the matter, showing up their knavery and perfidy in a refreshing style.

Altogether these documents give a dismal view of rebel prospects abroad, and furnish abundant proof that the rebellion, in all its ramifications, is managed by the foulest set of scoundrels that ever figured in the history of the world.

The Approaching City Election.

It is, perhaps, too soon yet to look for much earnest interest in our Charter election, which is to take place two weeks from to-morrow. But there is reason to apprehend that the friends of honest administration will not make half the contest they ought. Some of the results in the late State elections, particularly the choice of the notorious McCunn for a high Judgeship, over such a man as Judge Bosworth, have sickened many good citizens of all effort against the nominations of Tammany and Mozart. The feeling is prevalent that the bad classes are bound to hold municipal power, and that it is simply labor lost to try to prevent it. It is a wrong feeling, and the action, or rather inaction, which it prompts, is in the highest degree, pernicious.

The very fact that such a rally was made against McCunn, that he came within one or two hundred votes of being defeated, should be taken as the best of all encouragements to more determined effort. It certainly shows that Tammany and Mozart are not unconditionally supreme—that they cannot utterly disregard the public interests without a great risk of being successfully withstood. Its effect will be to force them hereafter to look somewhat to the character of their nominees; for they love power, and will never willingly expose themselves to such a chance of losing it, merely to serve the personal ambition of men particularly obnoxious to the public.

It is the greatest of all mistakes to imagine that an election lost is labor lost. Though a minority is not a dominant power, it is a positive power notwithstanding—that is to say, if it be made up of live men. It inspires its opponents with a wholesome fear, and forces them, from mere selfish considerations, if from no other, to have a care how they conduct themselves. The fact is unquestionable that our City administration, bad as it still is in many of its features, has still, as a whole, been gradually improving during the last ten years. There is less corruption and more efficiency. Though the taxes which are imposed upon the City are heavier, the people get a much better return in substantial benefits than they once did. This has not arisen solely or even mainly from successes achieved at the polls by intelligent and honest men over an unprincipled party power, for those successes have been only occasional. It has come chiefly from the necessity, which that party power has gradually come to feel, that it cannot afford to nominate men whose complete lack of principle will be sure to impel thousands of men to bolt their party and strengthen the opposition. Had there been, when corruption reigned absolutely, a positive submission to it, by all good men, as to an order of things which could not be helped—had Tammany and Mozart been allowed their full swing, with nobody to speak a word or cast a vote against them—New-York City by this time would have been past living in by any respectable citizen. It would now be under a scoundrel-ocracy infinitely worse than the worst despotism in Europe, because infinitely dirtier and viler. We have been saved from this sinking, and been given other tendencies, only by resolute endeavor on the part of men who would not abandon the public interests to such a fate. A public spirit of resistance has been kept alive, and, on all important occasions, been put to vigorous work; and to that alone we owe our preservation and improved condition.

We trust, therefore, to see a thoroughly organized and actively conducted canvass for all of the City officials to be elected, from Mayor down to the lowest Ward officers. The understanding that such a canvass is to be made will impel the Democrats to be more particular in their nominations, and will also, without doubt, have the effect of defeating some of the bad candidates, those which run in the districts and wards at least, if not those on the general ticket. It is specially important to get as many honest and efficient men into the Common Council as possible. Half a dozen persons of the right stamp in each branch are a prodigious restraint upon misdoing; men who speak with the moral power of the community to back them, carry a weight that is not to be reckoned by their mere numbers. They are thrice armed; and, however defiantly or contemptuously they may be met at first, they are always sure, sooner or later, if they keep firm to their duty, to make themselves respected and feared and heeded.

Our citizens of true public spirit have it in their power to fill at least one-third of the positions to be voted for—ministerial as well as deliberative—with men of their own choice. This, in itself, ought to be a sufficient incentive to make a good fight. When superadded to this is the moral effect of an organized and sturdy opposition, the public obligation to withstand Tammany and Mozart, and rally on the best possible nominations that can be made, becomes absolute and unavoidable.

The Central Railroad Reorganization.—We understand that Thomas W. Olcott, of Albany, John B. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, and Geo. F. Talman, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of this City, have consented to receive the proxies of such stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad as may favor reforms in the management of that enormous and powerful corporation. The names of these gentlemen afford a sufficient guarantee that the object sought by those who have originated this movement is very different from that which the organs of the Company are seeking to make the public accept. No more honorable names are to be found in the State. They are all men of wealth, of influence, of position, and of high personal and public character. They are largely interested in the Central Road, and are not connected either with any political party, or with any "stock-jobbing" operations in Wall-street or elsewhere.

We learn that they intend, after receiving the proxies, to call a meeting of those stockholders who may have placed them in their hands for the nomination of a Board of Directors to be supported at the election. This will insure such a choice as will meet the views of the great body of those most deeply interested. It should be understood that those who may have already sent their proxies to the present officers of the road, can revoke them at any time previous to the election.

Amusements.

Mr. Maretzek's season is drawing rapidly to a close. The present is the last week but one of his Fall campaign. On the 1st of next month the Academy will be handed over to the Germans under Mr. Anschutz; they will retain it for three months. Mr. Maretzek is, as usual, making every effort to add brilliancy and variety to his final programmes. The present week will be unusually interesting. To-night we are to have "Il Trovatore"; on Wednesday "Lucia"; and on Friday Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni." In this last named work all the artists of Mr. Maretzek's troupe take part. An addition is, in fact, made to the company in order to render the cast perfect. We refer to Mmme. Strakosch, who will appear as Donna Elvira. The remaining characters are thus distributed: *Don Giovanni*, Signor Bellini; *Leporello*, Signor Biacchi; *Count*, Signor Mazzolini; *Masetto*, Signor Collesi; *Donna Anna*, Mmme. Medori; *Zerlina*, Mlle. Kellogg.

Mr. Grau's second performance at Niblo's Garden on Saturday evening was attended by a good and fashionable audience. "Lucia di Lammermoor" and an act from "La Favorita" were the attractions of the programme. In the work first named, Mlle. Cazeri made her *début* as the heroine, supported by Signors Stefani and Morelli, both of whom were excellent. The lady is very young. Her voice is pleasant and plentiful. It is of a good and tractable quality. Her use of it at present, however, is not always agreeable. On Saturday it seemed as if her physical powers were overtaxed; but this effect may have been a result of the obvious trepidation under which she labored. If Mlle. Cazeri is not entirely new to the stage, she is certainly very timid and inexperienced on it. The most that can be said of her impersonation is, that it improved as it progressed. Mme. Vera-Lozier improved the impression created on Wednesday last. She is a most agreeable artist. Mr. Grau's company plays in New-Haven to-night.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At Mr. Wallack's, the still popular drama of "Rosedale;" at Niblo's, Mr. Forrest in his fine impersonation of *Othello*; at the Winter Garden, the new legendary drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen," and a comic piece for Mr. and Mrs. Florence; at the Olympic, the excellent burlesque on the "Duke's Motto," with Mrs. Wood as *Lagardere*; at Barnum's Museum, "Marlette" (Ghosts) and "Child of the Regiment;" at the Park Theatre, (Brooklyn,) the drama of "The Wife," for the first appearance of the manager, Mr. Gabriel Harrison; at the Theatre Français, (to-morrow night,) "Le Mari à la Campagne."

Mr. George Christy offers an entirely new programme to-night.

The Park Theatre, (Brooklyn.)—During the past week this theatre has been crowded with large and fashionable audiences, the place having become the resort of the best people in the city. To-night, Mr. Harrison, the enterprising manager, makes his *début* in the *rôle* of *St. Pierre*, in "The Wife." The occasion will be one of great local interest, as theatre-goers feel that they owe much to the liberality of the manager, who, in the face of great opposition and many difficulties and prejudices, had the courage to undertake the enterprise. Mr. Harrison has evinced great tact in the production of novelties, and much generosity in the mounting of his plays. The stage manager, Mr. Baker, formerly of "Laura Keene's," has no superior in sound judgment and thorough drill, and brings to the service of the theatre a vast fund of experience, with a more than ordinary share of taste and skill. Miss Moxon, a young lady of Brooklyn, made her *début* at the Park on Monday last in the "Pet of the Petticoats," giving evidence of talent, and justifying the faith of the manager by her grace of manner and thorough comprehension of her *rôle*. We trust the theatre will be crowded to-night, and that Mr. Harrison will be rewarded by the applause and countenance of the people he has so well served.

Surrenders and Surprises.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

The people and army of the Confederate States have been so much complimented upon the prowess and gallantry of their arms, so much flattered upon what has been accomplished that they have lost sight of the fact that *more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other nation. What nation in three years of war ever lowered their flag eleven times to surrender?* There has been eleven Confederate surrenders since the war began. Near Rich Mountain, at Hatteras, at Island No. 10, at Fort Henry, at Fort Donelson, at Roanoke Island, at Fort Phillips and Jackson, and Arkansas Post, at Vicksburgh, at Port Hudson, and at Cumberland Gap. And then there has not been an instance of punishment in this long list of disasters; but, on the contrary, promotion has in some case followed swift upon the surrender. If the history of this war will show as much gallantry in the fight as that of any other war, *it will also exhibit more surrenders than ever before of the armies of any other nation during the same period of time; and we cannot point to any Saragossa, Girona, Londonderry or Genoa to offset this long catalogue of unsuccessful sieges.*

If our people cannot understand why European nations hesitate to recognize our nationality, perhaps they may find the cause in the fact that the flag we seek to register among the nations of the earth, though often crowned with glorious victory, has, unfortunately, been lowered very often in unmitigated disgrace. And as long as foreign nations see surrenders so complacently made, and promotion so often following them, they are uncertain *whether some steamer may not bring the news of our unconditional surrender in the terms of our enemy.* The nations of Europe, accustomed to such defences as the Spanish lards made in the Peninsula, or that of the French at Genoa, or that of the English at Londonderry, cannot understand our style of defence.

They remember the disgrace that was heaped upon Duncan for the capitulation of Baylen, and upon Mack for the surrender of Ulm, and they cannot comprehend the wisdom of that military discipline that rewards with promotion those who surrendered, and in some instances, even men who escaped from and did not participate in the disgrace.

Magnanimity never permitted any one of the officers who participated in the capitulation of Baylen to serve upon the field of battle against the French; and yet Castaños was not even deemed worthy to desert Mack for the surrender of Ulm; and yet neither of these generals ever was accused of cowardice or treachery. We do not mean to intimate that all of these surrenders were unavoidable, but we do say that not one of them can be cast upon the army of the Confederate States. As many of these gallant fighting was done—at Vicksburgh and Fort Hudson, at Roanoke and Roanoke Island, there were not wanting instances of great gallantry, but to none of them can we point with the pride of the Spaniard, the French and the English as pieces made glorious by the obstinacy and endurance of the defence.

The surprises of Kelleysville, Brandy Station, Williamsport, Brinsow Station, and now the late disaster on the Rappahannock, show how leniency to the first dereliction of duty may entail continued and repeated disasters, and carelessness inflicts lasting disgrace upon the army.

Notwithstanding the gallantry of the army of Northern Virginia, something is wanted to correct and prevent these frequent affairs. It is but a poor consolation to record how gallantly the fight was made after recovering from the surprise; the officers and soldiers of that army always fight well, and though these frequent surprises may tend to develop that "two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage," of which Napoleon said he found but few men possessed, yet we very much doubt if even that recompenses for the loss of men and material now so much needed by our army.

It has not yet transpired where the brigades of Hoke and Hays were when the enemy pounced upon them, it is not yet stated how they came to be so completely isolated from the main body of the army that they could not be reinforced, though the fight is reported to have lasted "without intermission from two o'clock in the afternoon till dark."

No explanation has been made why reinforcements were not sent to their rescue; nor are we informed how these two small brigades came to be thus exposed, inviting almost their capture or annihilation.

We hope that there are good and sufficient reasons for all these strange circumstances, and that Gen. Lee will, upon investigation, be satisfied that his two brigades were lost in one of the ordinary eventualities of war, which no vigilance can prevent and no activity remedy. Surprises are more injurious to military prestige, more destructive to men and material, than defeat in regular battle; and as they are so easily prevented, the officer who suffers himself to be surprised and pounced upon so suddenly by an army that the men "seemed to have risen out of the ground," deserves the severest punishment.

The army of Gen. Bragg has lately suffered greatly from a surprise, by which an important position was gained by the enemy, and one which, it is feared, may neutralize much of the advantages gained by the battle of Chickamauga. We might, by reviewing the history of the war, swell the number of surprises to the equal of that of the surrenders, but it would be useless; men and officers and people, and the enemy and the world, know and understand the injury they inflict, and military discipline in every army has sought to correct such evils by the severest punishment. We must do as the world does; our officers must be held to the same accountability that has always been applied to negligence. We cannot afford to be as lenient even as Napoleon was, for our necessities are greater and our cause holier than was that of the Emperor of the French.

It is far more pleasant to commend than to censure, but as this paper has never failed to hold up to public approval the gallantry of officers and men, we must also expose to public reprobation every instance of dereliction of duty, negligence or cowardice. We hope there has been neither in this late disaster, but appearances are sadly discouraging.

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

Correspondence Between the Commissioners of Exchange.

Who is Responsible for the Stoppage of Exchanges?

The following correspondence between Commissioners Mezrepith and Ould upon the question of the exchange of prisoners, which is now exciting such a large amount of public attention in the North, we find in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Wednesday last, the 11th inst.:

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Fort Monroe, Oct. 17, 1863.

Hon. Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

Sir: On the 22d day of May, 1863, Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, then Agent of Exchange for the United States, inclosed you copies of General Orders No. 49 and No. 100, of War Department, announcing regulations and instructions for the government of United States forces in the field, in the matter of paroles, stating that these orders and the cartel are to govern our forces; when the cartel conflicts with the orders they must be set aside. The cartel requires that prisoners of war shall be delivered at certain named places, and if they are not so delivered, the paroles cannot be valid. In consequence of the usage which had governed both parties up to that time, instructions were subsequently issued that paroles given before the 22d of May should be considered valid, though deliveries had not been made as required by the cartel. In order to the putting in force these instructions it was not necessary to ask your consent. We were only bound to notify you that from that time the cartel would be rigidly adhered to by us, and the same course would be exacted of the Confederate authorities.

If you wish paroles recognized when the parties were not delivered at the places named in the cartel, you "ask that paroles not in conformity with the stipulations of the cartel should be regarded as valid."

I will now proceed to show that your declaration of Sept. 12 was not in accordance with the cartel. Your reference to acts of Lieut.-Col. Ludlow does not sustain you, for, according to your own letter, Lieut.-Col. L. was declaring an exchange to cover a "balance due" on declarations previously made by you. The troops thus declared exchanged by Lieut.-Col. Ludlow are as follows:

Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers	371
Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Vols	288
Third Ohio Volunteers	311
Tennessee Cavalry	56
Total	1,026
Paroled at Mt. Sterling	463—1,471

You state that the "excess," without taking into account the Mount Sterling captures, was 2,290, whereas the whole number, including said captures, amount only to 1,471.

If, in making up this balance, Lieut.-Col. Ludlow failed to give rolls and numbers, it does not justify you in anticipating a declaration by me, without furnishing me either rolls or numbers, or giving me time to consult the records to make them up for myself. When the paroling is properly done, both parties have rolls, and then there can be no difficulty in arranging an exchange to be simultaneously declared. You state that when the Federal troops were declared exchanged to the 6th of May, the Confederates were declared exchanged to the 23d of May, inclusive. I have nothing to show that the exchanges on both sides were not alike. The Confederate prisoners delivered between the two dates amount to 5,082 privates, and, if we have already received equivalents for them, they should be deducted from my former computation. Without counting these, the number covered by your declaration of Sept. 12, and the subsequent explanatory declaration of Sept. 20, amounts to 20,450.

The number of Federal troops on parole to September 1st, and declared exchanged, amounts to 15,911. The officers included are those paroled at Gettysburgh and elsewhere—not those delivered at City Point.

These numbers differ from those given to you before, because, in making up that calculation, all enlisted men were counted alike, whereas non-commissioned officers should have been counted as two privates.

Giving you, then, credit for the 5,082 enlisted men, which you state were delivered at City Point between the 6th and 23d of May, and declared exchanged by Col. Ludlow, you are now in our debt 5,598 enlisted men.

You state that you have in your possession valid paroles amounting to 16,000 men. For all the prisoners that we claim as on parole we can show the rolls of delivery at the places named in the cartel, receipted by Confederate officers; and if you can show similar rolls of the 16,000 men you speak of, they will, of course, be recognized as valid, and you will be credited with them.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

S. A. MEREDITH,

Brig.-Gen. and Com. for Exch.

Richmond, Oct. 27, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

Sir: More than a month ago I asked your acquiescence in a proposition, that all officers and soldiers on both sides, should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us, I suggested that all officers and men, on both sides, should be released, unless they were subject to charges, in which event the opposite Government should have the right of holding one or more hostages if the retention was not justified. You stated to me, in conversation, that this proposition was very fair, and that you would ask the consent of your Government to it. As usual you have as yet made no response. I tell you frankly I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of disclosing the loss that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your public papers, that the Confederate Government has refused or objected to a system of exchanges.

In order to avoid any mistake in that direction, I now propose that all officers and men, on both sides, be released, in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole. Will you accept this? I have no expectation of an answer, but perhaps you may give one. If it does come, I hope it will be soon.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, Oct. 27, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

Sir: I inclose to you a memorandum of the paroles to which I have referred in several recent communications. Most of these papers are antecedent to May 23, 1863. The reasons why these paroles have not been heretofore discharged is that, up to July, 1863, we had the advantage of prisoners and paroles. Not one of these paroles is covered by any declaration of exchange, except the one lately made by you. Few none of them have received any equivalent. All of them, since the date of your General Order No. 207, were given in pursuance of a distinct agreement between the commanders of two opposing armies. I have many other paroles in my possession, but I have only presented those which are within the terms of your General Orders, according to their respective dates.

I understand there are other paroles coming within the same General Orders, which were given by your officers and men on the other side of the Mississippi River. They have not as yet reached me. When they do, and when I show they are within the scope of your General Orders, I will claim them, otherwise I will discard them.

I have also received other informal paroles, which I have sent back for correction. These are also within the provisions of your General Orders. When they are returned, I will claim them also.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ROBT. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Office Commissioner for Exchange, Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 29, 1863.

Hon. R. Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, Va.:

Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 20th inst., the tenor of which induces me to make some explanatory statement of facts with which, it would seem, you need to be reminded.

The system of exchange of prisoners of war, determined in the existing cartel, was first interrupted by the declared purpose of the Confederate Government to make certain distinctions in the treatment of a particular class of troops, officers and men, in violation of the provisions of the cartel. This appears to have been the first step towards the irregularities which have culminated in your unexpected declaration, reported by me to my Government on the 8th instant, that "you will proceed to declare exchanges whenever you conscientiously feel that you have the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field."

There can be no objections to your acting conscientiously in any given case so long as your conscience is enlightened and guided by those laws of war which require obedience between belligerents to solemn agreements, entered into by authorized commissioners acting in the name of their respective superiors. But, if you mean by the expression, "your conscientious sense of right," to substitute this sense of right for the requirements of an existing cartel, I can by no means concede to you that right; and if you do not mean this, I cannot understand what you do mean by so vague and general a declaration. Judging by your recent proceedings, it seems that you have declared exchanged all Confederate officers and soldiers on parole within what you claim as your lines up to a very recent date, without having any proper right so to do, either under the cartel or under the laws of war.

The history of this matter, as I understand it, is briefly this: While my predecessor, on duty at this place, was here, in discharge of the duties now committed to me, you at one time made a declaration of exchange embracing an great number of prisoners of war, not in accordance with the requirements of the cartel, and you invited Col. Ludlow, my predecessor, to make a corresponding declaration of equivalents. Such a declaration was made by Col. Ludlow, doubtless without anticipating the magnitude of the evil which appears now as the result of that departure from the cartel. Soon thereafter, I joined you in quantity to my coming on duty here, the events of the war threw upon your hands a large body of paroled officers and men (over 30,000) captured by Gen. Grant at Vicksburgh, and not long after wards some 6,000 or more captured by Gen. Banks at Port Hudson.

Suddenly, and without any proper conference or understanding with me, and but a few days prior to the important events at Chickamauga, as if for the express purpose of increasing the force of Gen. Bragg against Gen. Rosecrans, you gave me notice that, on the next day after the date of that notice, you would declare exchanged a large portion of the troops which had been captured by Gen. Grant.

When your declaration was made, it covered an indeterminate number of troops, designated by commands, brigades, divisions and corps, no definite number of either officers or men being designated. Up to that time, you had delivered at City Point a certain number of prisoners of war, for which you had receipts, by which you could have known the number you might claim the right to discharge from their parole. You did not think proper to make yourself to this number, nor, in any proper manner, did you refer to it, but made your declaration of exchange in such indefinite terms as made it next to certain that you did not intend to be governed by the cartel.

On referring to the data furnished by the records of Gen. Grant, and now in the hands of the Commissary-General of Prisoners at Washington, it was ascertained that you had discharged from parole, by your declaration, a very considerable number of your men over and above any claim you might pretend to, founded on receipts for prisoners of war delivered from the South according to the cartel.

Without referring to fractions, it appeared, from the best data in our hands, that you had discharged *three for one, or one-third more than you were entitled to.*

You suggested that I should make a corresponding declaration of exchange, when, as I suppose, you must have known you had not delivered to me, and had you valid paroles of our men sufficient to cover the number declared exchanged by yourself; but when I proceeded to make the declaration corresponding to those men you had delivered, and stated to you my objection to your proceedings, you finally set that you had valid paroles for more than the number that you had declared exchanged, thought you fair to produce those paroles, or to give any account of history of them; and you then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether—basing your action upon no fact or principle alleged to me, throughout the proceeding, and I suppose you will say, upon your sense of right, as if you were the only party having a right to act, against on the subject, having evidently in contemplation of the formal declaration referred to at the commencement

been very extraordinary. It would not only have admitted that the General Orders were in force during the period, but would have declared that the laws of war, which, on this point, we both agree to be the controlling law, should be set aside by the proprietors contained in an envelope.

I again assert that the only publication I ever received as your successive changes of purpose in the matter of paroles, was from your own General Orders, according to their respective dates, delivered to me without any further document than I have already communicated to you.

You say my "reference to the note of Lieut.-Col. Ludlow" does not sustain me. You further say "the troops thus declared exchanged by Lieut.-Col. Ludlow are as follows:"

Fifty-first regiment Indiana Volunteers	371
Seventy-fifth regiment Indiana Volunteers	288
Third regiment Ohio Volunteers	311
Tennessee Cavalry	56
Total	1,026
Paroled at Mount Sterling	463
Grand total	1,471

Permit me to say that I read this paragraph of your letter with very great surprise. In my letter of the 24 inst., which you were contesting, I gave at length the communications of Lieutenant-Col. Ludlow, and by reference to it, you will find that not only are the regiments which you have named therein mentioned, but also the Holly Springs capture, numbering 1,000 privates; the Ninety-first Illinois Regiment, numbering 640 privates; the officers and men of the Indianola, numbering 69 privates; and Eighteen Regiment Illinois Volunteers, numbering 600 privates. Not only is that the case, but your enumeration of 1,471 privates in the specified regiments is incorrect. The true aggregate is 1,076 privates. You omission one of the regiments also. The regiment declared exchanged was not the Seventy-fifth Indiana, but the Seventy-third.

In an interview with me, at City Point, in the presence of Maj. Mulford, you admitted that all Confederate officers and soldiers delivered at the City Point before the 23d of May, 1863, were declared exchanged, while the Federal soldiers were only declared exchanged up to May 6, 1863. Yet, in your letter written subsequent to this admission, you say you "have nothing to show that exchanges on both sides were not alike." Since your letter of the 17th, in our last interview, you made the same admission. If the fact is denied at any time, I stand prepared to prove it.

As to your computation based upon my declarations of exchange, I refer you to my letter of the 24 of October, 1863. Every statement therein contained is strictly and accurately correct. I again cancel what I am ready to prove, that I have in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the exchanges I have declared up to this date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange:

Sir: More than a month ago I asked your acquiescence in a proposition, that all officers and soldiers on both sides, should be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel. In order to obviate the difficulties between us, I suggested that all officers and men, on both sides, should be released, unless they were subject to charges, in which event the opposite Government should have the right of holding one or more hostages if the retention was not justified. You stated to me, in conversation, that this proposition was very fair, and that you would ask the consent of your Government to it. As usual you have as yet made no response. I tell you frankly I do not expect any. Perhaps you may disappoint me, and tell me that you reject or accept the proposition. I write this letter for the purpose of bringing to your recollection my proposition, and of disclosing the loss that seems to have been purposely encouraged by your public papers, that the Confederate Government has

[illegible] communication, "Gen. [illegible] will proceed to [illegible] the question of parole [illegible] the [illegible] Sir: Your communication of the 20th instant has been received, and its extraordinary and groundless statements read with surprise.

You first represent me as having informed you that I "would proceed to declare exchanges whenever I conscientiously felt that I had the right to do so, for the purpose of putting men into the field. In another part of your letter I am charged with having stated that I would protest to make declarations of exchange for the purpose of putting troops into the field, whenever I thought proper. Both of these paragraphs are between quotation marks, to indicate that I had communicated them. Moreover, they are mentioned as being my "successive declarations." Upon a faithful examination of my correspondence with you and your predecessors, I can find no instance in which such language has been used by me. Will you inform me of the date of any such communication, or furnish me with a copy of it? If you cannot, you will certainly deem me justified in denouncing your statement as utterly without foundation in fact.

Upon these premises you have proceeded to throw out sundry sentences, more flippant than worthy of notice. As usual, however, you finish the paragraph which contains them with a misstatement, in asserting that I "have declared exchanged all Confederate officers and men on parole," within our lines, "up to a very recent date." I have done no such thing. I specially excepted the larger part of the Vicksburgh capture.

You then proceed to give what you call "a history of the matter." That history, like many others, commences with a nuisance. Lieut.-Col. Lomax's declaration of exchange, to which I referred in my letter of Oct. 9, 1863, were not made in response to any invitation from me, or in consequence of any previous declarations which I had made. I did not "inaugurate" what you term "a departure from the partial." The correspondence of the office very clearly shows that fact.

You are wrong, also, in your statement that the Vicksburgh capture was consequent to your "coming to duty" at Fortress Monroe. I received official communications from Lieut.-Col. Ludlow as late as July 23, 1863, weeks after the Vicksburgh surrender, and none from you until the 25th of the same month.

You charge that the declaration of exchange, bearing date Sept. 13, 1863, was made "as if for the express purpose of incorporating forces of Gen. Banks into Gen. Meade's army." This, also, is untrue. The declaration was not published until several days after the 15th, although it bore that date. Not one of the officers or men named in the declaration of exchange was on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

You further say I must have known that I had not delivered to you, nor had I valid paroles of your men, sufficient to cover the men declared exchanged by me, I knew exactly the contrary and so informed you. On the 15th of September, 1863, in announcing the declaration of exchange I would make on the following day, I wrote to you that I had "in my possession more valid paroles of your officers and men than would be an equivalent for the officers and men" enumerated in the exchange notice. I have made the same statement to you more than once since. I am prepared to prove that it was true each time it was uttered.

You say your declaration of exchange extended to those whom I had delivered. If you mean that it was limited to such, you are incorrect; for it declared exchanged all officers and men of the United States Army, captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863, and included many thousands of prisoners taken inadvertently by our cavalry and other forces in many States of the Confederacy, never delivered by me. I have already furnished you a memorandum of at least eighteen thousand of these paroled prisoners.

You say I failed to produce the paroles or to give any account or history of them. If you mean that I failed to do so, it is not true. I offered to produce them at any time, and importuned you to agree to some principle by which they could be compared and adjusted. When I met you at City Point, you requested me for the first time to send to you a memorandum of the paroles claimed as valid by me. I furnished you with the list on the 27th inst., that being the first day after your request, on which a flag-of-truce boat appeared at City Point.

You say I then proceeded to make a further declaration of exchange, ignoring the cartel altogether, and treating the whole proceeding, as you suppose, on my sense of right. There, again, you are mistaken. I did not put the proceeding entirely upon my sense of right—I relied, in some measure, upon yours, and, to that extent, my action may be doubtful. In communicating to you Exchange Notice No. 7—which is the one to which you refer—I wrote to you as follows: "I herewith inclose to you a declaration of exchange, which I shall publish in a day or two. You will perceive it is based upon the declaration of exchange communicated to me in your letter of the 25th of September last. In my notice I have followed your phraseology. I would have preferred another form of declaration, more in accordance with the circumstances of the case. Inasmuch, however, as my declaration, to a considerable extent, is retaliatory of yours, I have deemed it more appropriate to follow your own form of expression." Your letter of the 25th of September declared that "all officers and men of the United States army, captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st September, 1863, are duly exchanged." On the 15th of October following I declared exchanged "all (Confederate) officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to the 1st of September, 1863." If that was "ignoring the cartel," as you charge, I only followed your example. Our declarations of exchange were previously similar, except that, in another part of my notice, I reserved from its operation the larger part of the Vicksburgh paroles. If I had followed your "sense of right," as I then had and still claim the right to do, I would have included all.

The Confederate authorities take it upon themselves, as a proud and honorable boast, that they have determined all these matters of paroles and exchanges according to their "sense of right," and not by any views of temporary expediency. In following that guide they have at least shunned some examples furnished by your Government. They have never, in violation of their General Orders and without notice to the adverse party, ordered their paroled officers and men to break their solemn covenant, and, without exchange, lift their arms against their captors. They have, therefore, escaped the page of that retributive justice which made your General Order of July 2, 1863, though so well intended in the partition of Gettysburgh, invalidate the paroles given at Fort Hudson on the 9th of the same month. Upon further reflection, I am sure you will be satisfied that it does not become your authorities, who have chosen, whenever they felt so disposed, without notice or consent from us, to repudiate the established usages of exchange, and put new constructions upon the cartel, to complain that others have acted according to their sense of right.

Not content with all the misstatements of fact which I have cited, you have, in your letter of the 20th inst., descended to a malignant and wanton assertion of the motives of Confederate authorities in making the proposal contained in my letter of the 20th inst. You say: "Your proposal to agree "that all officers and men on both sides should be released, the excess on one side or the other to be on parole." It would have been injustice enough to the many thousands of your prisoners in our hands, and to those of ours in your custody, simply to have declined the proposal. But you have thought proper to add to your refusal the gratuitous insult to the Confederate States, of intimating that their fair and honest offer was made for the purpose of putting into the field officers and men fraudulently exchanged. This calumny is as destitute of foundation in fact, as it is despicable in spirit.

In conclusion, let me tell you that the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel. In rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal, under a cloud of grave charges and unfounded statements, the determination to which your Government has since arrived. Why not be frank once? Why not say, without any further subterfuge, that you have reached the conclusion that your officers and soldiers are more valuable, man for man, than yours? Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Home.

THE WELCOME.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher left Boston last evening, and is, ere this, "at home" in Brooklyn.

We stated yesterday that the Festival of the Plymouth Church Sabbath School and welcome to Mr. Beecher would be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next week. It has been arranged that this affair shall come off on those days of the week. Great preparations are being made for it. The church, the Sabbath School, the Lecture-room and the parlors are all to be thrown open, and as the number of tickets to be issued is limited, there is little danger of more people being crowded in than the ample rooms will be sufficient for. The church will be given up to the Stereopticon, which will be exhibited here during the evening, and to a fine concert by Harmuller's Band. The other rooms will be devoted to refreshments, flowers, music and conversation. The decorations of the rooms are already in a state of forwardness, and what with kindly words in green letters on the walls, mottoes of green and hanging baskets of flowers, and any number of canary birds to fill up the gaps of conversation, the refreshment tables and the pretty ladies who are to have charge of them, the eyes, as well as ears and palates, of all who go there bid fair to be highly regaled. But the best thing of all is the feast will be free. No money will pass the door of every one, all are welcome, "Mr. Beecher and family." Mr. Beecher himself, we understand, will have a kindly word for every one, unless his hair changed marvelously for the worse, and probably will make some remarks to all which will be worth hearing.

They are not to have a merry good time at the Sabbath School festival at Plymouth Church, and this one bids fair to exceed any of its predecessors in interest and entertainment for young and old. The occasion is such as one so rarely occurs, and should be, and we have no doubt will be, improved accordingly.

The Presidency of Dartmouth College.

At a meeting of Alumni of Dartmouth College, (thirty sentiments present) convened at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Nov. 12, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Entertaining the warmest sympathy with our Alma Mater, we deem the accession of a new President a fitting occasion for the expression of our unabated interest in behalf of the College; therefore

Resolved, That we regard the appointment of Rev. ARAD. SNIVE, D. D., to the Presidency as an eminently sound wise selection. We congratulate the Trustees, Faculty and Students on the accession to that high office of one who, by mature experience, scholarly habits, genial temperament and habitual sympathy with whatever is healthful and good in the progress of the age, so well unites his recognized administrative wisdom and tact, is so highly qualified to preside over the education of young men. We may add that his large success as a minister of the Gospel is, to us who know him well, a pledge of his wisdom and faithfulness in the College, as in the congregation, in winning souls to Christ.

Resolved, That in expressing this approval of the appointment of Dr. Snive, we regret the necessity which is involved, of his removal from his wide sphere of useful[illegible] in this City. But the cause of Christian education is everywhere essentially one; and in view of the present great crisis of our country, and the hopes which must rest upon our young men, we would by no means allow our regrets to prevail over our congratulations.

Resolved, That it seems to us, as to the Trustees of the College, that by this arrangement the right man will be in the right place for the advancement of the cause of Christian learning; and our best wishes will attend our revered and beloved friend and fellow-Alumnus to his new field of honorable labor.

(Signed,) ABRALOM PETERS, D.D., Moderator.
E. P. FRASLER, M.D., Scribe.

FANCY FAIR—HEBREW SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Under the auspices of the Hebrew Sunday School Teachers' Association, a Fancy Fair and Promenade Concert will commence to-day, at Dodworth's Hall, continuing for three days. The Association is composed of the teachers of all the Hebrew Sunday Schools, and its excellent object is the religious instruction of poor Jewish children. This Fair ought to be a success. The ladies have devoted their time and taste to give it more than ordinary attraction, and the proceeds are devoted to the object of the Association. The Seventh Regiment Band is engaged, and the dance will be a portion of the enjoyment of the evenings. On Tuesday evening the Russian Admiral and his suite are expected to be present. They will have an opportunity of being dazzled with Hebrew beauty such as New-York can justly pride itself on.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

The Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines were exhibited at ten State Fairs only this season. At nine of these they were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors, and at the tenth the work done upon these machines received the first premium. They were also awarded the highest premiums at nearly every institute and County Fair held this season. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
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Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Proclamation by P. T. Barnum.
NO MORE "DEAD-HEADS!"

For twenty-eight successive years I have been a caterer for public amusement and instruction—the last twenty-two years having been devoted to the management of the American Museum. The daily expenses of the Museum during the first four months of my management were only $40, being at the rate of $12,550 per annum. Its daily expenses now are $676, or $150,325. Notwithstanding this almost fabulous increase in its expenses of $638 each day, or $167,769 each year, the price of admission to the entire Museum and dramatic performances (except a small extra charge for front seats) has always been THE SAME, viz.: ONLY 25 CENTS. I am still determined to go on continually increasing my attractions and my expenses, but there is a LIMIT to the CAPACITY of the buildings, and I have recently feared being compelled to raise the price of admission in order to save me from loss; but I shall be able to avoid this, at least for the present, by RIGIDLY REFUSING TO ADMIT ANY PERSON FREE OF CHARGE, AND I AM DETERMINED TO DO THIS. Surely, when all the world acknowledges that I afford more amusement and instruction for twenty-five cents than can be found elsewhere on the globe for two dollars, it is but justice to all my patrons that I demand the very small admission fee from each. Until, therefore, I can find butchers who furnish FREE STEAKS, bakers who furnish FREE BREAD, and clothiers who supply the public with FREE RAIMENT, I respectfully demand that all who visit this temple of wonders shall have the satisfaction of being able to say that they have each contributed their mite toward sustaining an establishment to which I devote fourteen hours per day of my personal attention, and which, I fondly hope and believe, is and ever shall be while I manage it, a source of VALUABLE INSTRUCTION, INNOCENT AMUSEMENT, AND GENUINE BENEFIT, to the nearly one million and a half of ladies, gentlemen and children who annually visit it.

The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Nov. 14, 1863.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more conspicuously on them than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PEREY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular, DR. B. C. PEREY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals $6. Double-sole Boots, $6 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 450 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Instantaneous and harmless. No disappointment. Signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Levin Brooks & Son,
FASHIONABLE BOOTMAKERS.
Water-proof Winter Boots, a large assortment of all styles and prices.
No. 434 BROADWAY, corner Howard-st.

Beauties of Cutting Hair and Whiskers illustrated by HILL, the inimitable, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, in styles neat and suitable, recommended to the best manner only. Shaving, 10 cents; Hair Dye, 50 cents.

A Sensible Gentleman does not object to WEARING a STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 214 Broadway.

Embroidering, Quilting, Binding and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner, on the Grover & Baker machine by Miss LEACH, at No. 638 Broadway, near 22d-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Elasticate Gold Pens were sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, still he continues advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail. Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper and Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rapid and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
Y. W. WICKES, Pr. Sp. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Begich's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Inventions of the Société Hygiénique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTEY, No. 380 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

WIGHT—LA FARGE.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, by Rev. George McClosky, D. D., EDWARD WIGHT and LOUISE, daughter of the late John La Farge.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 15, at 7 o'clock, CLAYTON WALL, only son of Halcyon G. and Emily Bailey, aged 4 years, 4 months and 7 days.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, in Ridgebury, Conn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Little Clayton has gone.
He sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.
Farewell, our boy.
We will not forget you.
We are now weeping.

BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 13, IDA M., youngest daughter of Charles and Annie M. Bunce, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 350 Carlton-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

COCHRAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 13, JOHN COCHRAN, aged 51 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 109th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem.

GOTTSBERGER.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Amity, corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, at 1½ o'clock P. M. A Requiem will be celebrated at St. Peter's Church, at 2½ o'clock.

GLOVER.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 13, suddenly, EMILY HAMILTON, youngest child of Samuel and Emily B. Glover.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Fairfield, this day, (Monday,) the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

HOBBY.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, EDWARD B. HOBBY, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 183 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock.

KENNADAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, Rev. JOHN KENNADAY, D. D., aged 65 years and 11 days.

The funeral services will be held at Washington-st. Methodist E. Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia, New-Haven and Hartford papers please copy.

McCOOKE.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, ELIZA, widow of the late Alexander McCooke, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Alexander, No. 235 Forsyth-st., this day, (Monday,) Nov. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MIDDLETON.—On Friday, Nov. 13, CORNELIA T., wife of John Middleton, Jr., and daughter of Robert D. Hart, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the First Baptist Church, Broome-st.

SILVER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, Mrs. LYDIA, wife of Abraham P. Silver, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 81 Bedford-av., this day, (Monday.)

☞ Boston and New-Bedford papers please copy.

SIMMONS.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, MATILDA, wife of William Simmons, Jr., in the 45d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, without further notice, at 1½ o'clock, from St. Thomas Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st.

WHITEHEAD.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, Nov. 9, Major OTIS A. WHITEHEAD, U. S. Volunteer service, and son of Rev. Charles Whitehead, of this City, in the 28th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 569.—Nov. 14, 1863.
56, 23, 46, 11, 21, 8, 35, 70, 41, 75, 14, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 570.—Nov. 14, 1863.
5, 42, 63, 41, 68, 36, 52, 51, 75, 27, 3, 60.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Oct. 27, No. 20,416 drew $100,000, No. 14,764 drew $50,000, No. 18,201 drew $20,000, No. 4,256 drew $10,000, No. 1,863 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent discount for cash prices. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST

FILL YOUR ALBUMS.
BUY AT HITCHCOCK'S,
No. 495 Broadway,
Card Photographs, $1 per dozen.
Sea Mosses, 13 to a set, 50 cents.
Flowers, natural colors, 13 to a set, 50 cents.
Birds, natural colors, 13 to a set, 50 cents.
Autumn Leaves, natural colors, 13 to a set, 50 cents.
Fruits, natural colors, 13 to a set, 50 cents.
Street Scenes, 13 to a set, 50 cents.
Little Folks' Menagerie, 13 to a set, 50 cents.
Language of Flowers, 13 to a set, $1.
Union Cards, 50 cents.
Large and small Prints, &c., &c.
The trade supplied.
Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 495 Broadway.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant stomachic Elixir is prepared from best Calisaya Cinchona Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and Iron yet devised. Each dessertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark, combined with a number of choice aromatics. It has been found very beneficial in Dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute disease. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary,
No. 1,013 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Parties having friends and relatives residing at Natchez, Miss., or its vicinities, can, through me, ship to them such necessaries of life as they may deem advisable, having received the permission to do so from the proper authorities at Washington. Any information on the subject cheerfully given, and any donation to the Free Market Association at Natchez, Miss., thankfully received and acknowledged. MAURICE MAYER,
No. 128 Chambers-st., up stairs.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW Lockets.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WHITE CAMELLIA FLOWERS WANTED during the Winter season, in quantities from 25 to 1,000. Also, other choice cut Flowers will be received at market prices by J. T. BARNES, Florist, 710 Broadway

RAILROAD IRON.—400 TONS, 50 POUNDS Rail, yard in port. For sale by PERKINS & LIVINGSTON, No. 44 Exchange-place.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 26, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual stiffness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 550 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other infections of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 20 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills coursing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 229 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice Seventh District, 10th and 20th Wards,
CHAS. E. VANDERVOORT.

REGULAR PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice 8th District, 10th and 20th Wards,
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.

MEETINGS WILL BE HELD IN THE Wards and places named below and at the times referred to for the purpose of effecting a reform in the Municipal Government of this City, by supporting honest, faithful and competent men to fill the different offices of the respective Wards, without regard to old party lines or political revelities:

8th Ward, Wednesday evening, at Hicksite Building.
10th Ward, Tuesday evening, Hall No. 174 Grand-st.
11th Ward, Wednesday evening, place of meeting to be announced.
12th Ward, Monday evening, Farrington's Hotel, corner of 3d-av. and 126th-st.
13th Ward, time and place of meeting to be announced.
15th Ward, time and place of meeting to be announced.
16th Ward, already organized.
17th Ward, Tuesday evening, Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.
18th Ward, already organized.
19th Ward, Monday evening, Hall corner 28-st. and 2d-av.
20th Ward, Monday evening, Continental Hall, 6th-av. and 34th-st.
21st Ward, already organized.
22d Ward, Hall 41th-st. and 7th-av., time to be announced.

AT A MEETING OF DEMOCRATS DESIROUS of effecting a reform in the Democratic party in this City, held at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., it was unanimously determined to call a public meeting of Democrats at an early day, to nominate Gen. JOHN A. DIX for Mayor, having been assured that he will accept the nomination thus tendered to him; and it was further resolved that a call be prepared for such meeting, and, with the signatures thereto, be published in the morning papers of Tuesday next.

N.B.—Copies of the call will be left for signatures at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and William-sts., at the office of the Journal of Commerce, at the Corn Exchange, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Mechanics' Exchange, and the Sun office. HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, a special meeting of the First Ward Union Association will be held THIS EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at No. 52 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing Delegates as follows: to wit: Five Delegates to the City Convention; Three Delegates to the Congressional Convention, First District; Five Delegates to the Judicial District Convention, First District, (Police Justice;) Five Delegates to the Judicial District Convention, First District, (Civil Justice;) and Eleven Delegates to the Ward Convention.
Polls open at 7½ P. M., close at 9 P. M.
DANL. D. O'CONNOR, President.
D. H. PEENUP, Secretary.

THIRD WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Union Central Committee, the members of the above Association will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions.
B. WARNER, Secretary, JOHN M. COSTA, President.
Headquarters, No. 372 Greenwich-st. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a primary election, for delegates to the various Conventions, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at the Franklin Cottage, corner Dover and Pearl-sts.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
WM. PRAIS, GARRETT BELL, } Secretaries.

FIFTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE recommendation of the Union Central Committee, the 5th Ward Union Association will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Ward in the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order, THOS. GUTWATER, President.
WM. A. STINES, A. G. MOON, } Secretaries.

TENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Central Committee a special meeting of the above Association will be held at Rink's Hotel, No. 224 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions.
GEO. DONALDSON, President.
WM. KELLOGG, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Headquarters, No. 23 Avenue D, to choose delegates to the various Nominating Conventions, according to the recommendation of the Union Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
JOHN LEWIS, President.
ISAAC HICKS, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Twelfth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 148 8d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at 8 o'clock. An election will be held on the same evening, in accordance with the Central Committee's call for delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. WM. DUNNING, President.
JOHN H. FOSTER, Sec'y.

THIRTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee, a primary election will be held at M. O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
EPES S. ELLERY, President.
JAS. M. McCARTHY, RICHARD CASSIDY, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuance to call of Central Committee, an election will be held at the

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to inform the lovers of art that we are instructed by the owner of the entire collection to publicly auction in Europe by the well-known firm of

MESSRS. SALL, BLAUK & CO.,

amounting about two hundred numbers of the highest quality of art. This is unquestionably one of the finest collections ever offered for sale; among which can be found the works of

Achenbach,	Motte,	Vandevyre,
H. Von Brescen,	Sachs,	Schmitz,
Canellebar,	Haquet,	Schmitz,
Gutertock,	Vermeulen,	Van der Heyden,
Hellman,	Van Haarlem,	Schmitz,
Hamelin,	Robbe,	De Loom,
Gudarier,	D. De Noter,	Maas,
Verbockhoven,	De Bylandt,	Verte,
Brandel,	Biedermann,	and others.

This unrivaled collection has been selected by a member of the above firm from the studios of the artists in Europe, with surpassing care, for cash; but owing to the great increase of the other branches of their business they find it impossible to make a suitable exhibition on their own premises, and have therefore adopted this plan for their disposal, thereby giving the public an opportunity of obtaining their taste with works of great merit.

They will be on exhibition on and from Monday, Nov. 12, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Also, ON EXHIBITION, MOZIER'S GREAT WORK, the justly CELEBRATED PIECE OF STATUARY, entitled "PERI," one of MOZIER'S best works and performances by connoisseurs and artists as his best and highest effort.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(MONDAY,) NOVEMBER 16,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

(For account of whom it may concern:)

40 Sh. Ocean Bank	$99	45 Sh. N.Y. & N. H. R.	$140
20 Sh. Fulton F. Ins. Co.	25	50 Sh. Man. Gas L. Co.	39
30 Sh. Man. Gas L. Co.	39	100 Sh. Firemen's F. Ins.	12
20 Sh. Security F. Ins. Co.	50	20 Sh. Eagle Fire Ins.	40
100 Sh. N. G. L. Co.	50	20 Sh. Commonwealth F. Ins.	50
20 Sh. Will'b'h City F. I.	20	20 Sh. Metrop'n G.L. Co.	100
25 Sh. Am. Bell Co. (by d)	100	30 Lamar Fire Ins. Co.	100

$6,000 5 per cent. Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad Co. first mortgage Bonds.
Stock New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. 4 per cent. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE,
THURSDAY, NOV. 19.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, free of rent,
LAMDER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY NOV. 27, 1866,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK."
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON,
2 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON,
MARKED "PORT ROYAL."
2 BALES COTTON,
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 BALES COTTON.
Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 115 Wall-st.
JAMES C. OLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETEROOKRIEF, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

TROTTING HORSES
AT AUCTION.

THE MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION of TROTTING STOCK ever offered will be sold at public auction on the farm of Mr. S. R. BOWNE, at Flushing, Long Island, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, 1866, at 10 o'clock—about 50 in number—consisting of TORONTO CHIEF, the EUREKA MARE, SONTAG, (in foal,) and three of his colts by CHIEF.

A superior lot of Brood Mares, (in foal,) and colts at their feet. Also, yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old stallions, and fillies; all sired by TORONTO CHIEF. Also, a few Road Horses, and the fine Durham Bull FOREST KING, three years old, bred by SAMUEL THORNE, Esq.

Catalogues sent by mail. Apply to
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
No. 52 Pine-st., New-York.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock,
And the three following days at the same hour:

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,

Comprising large consignments of choice standard works in all departments; in rich and substantial bindings, and new miscellaneous publications, including a generously illustrated and handsomely bound books. Also, photograph albums in great variety, &c., &c., and also invoices of stationery and embroyes. The whole to be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars, see catalogue, to be had at the salesroom.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at Benson's Store, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner Mercy and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.
ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BLOODED MARE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 2 o'clock, at No. 45 Great Jones-st., a full-blooded bay mare, 15¾ hands high, with black mane and tail; spirited and stylish driver; a first-rate saddle mare; about 6 years old. Can be seen at Bradley's stable, corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 32 Nassau-st.

A beautiful black horse, about 16 hands high, about 7 years old; sound and kind in single and double harness; an excellent traveler and sold for want of use. Also, a very handsome highbred bay mare, 6 years old, 16¼ hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness and under saddle and free from any vice; she is very fast and has trotted in 2:30, and cost $600. She will be sold positively without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE HORSES AT AUCTION, without reserve. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the private stable No. 45 Great Jones-street, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a pair of closely matched carriage horses, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, dark bay, with black points and long sweeping tails; are perfectly sound, kind and gentle, in all harness, and without a fault of any description; sale positive and without reserve; can be seen at the stable No. 45 Great Jones-st.

AUGUST C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 16, 1866, at H. A. M., at the auction private residence, No. 123 East 18th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. A long run first-class second piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28 instant, will be sold
FIVE STALLIONS,
the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING HORSES.—ABOUT 15 HORSES can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, within convenient distance of New-York; roomy stable and good attendance. Apply at No. 37 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 37 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—FAIR BLACK CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 hands; to be seen at private stable, 224-st., first stable west of 6th-av. Price $700.

COAL.

INCH HALLS CANNEL COAL ALWAYS on hand, with other sizes. W. L. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 128 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

GIVE TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, BANKERS AND INVESTORS will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that if a majority of the holders of the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitations of the Charter, may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purpose of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to the full amount, eight millions of dollars.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature in amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 4th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 20th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1866.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1866.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $8,000 to $20,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $6,000 to $30,000.
Westchester County—sums of $2,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $200,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $35,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be required.
WARD MOLLOY,
(Late Field & Molloy,)
No. 10 Wall-st.

PORTSMOUTH DRY DOCK AND STEAMBOAT BASIN COMPANY.

Owners of Stock in this Company are requested to send their address to the undersigned, stating how many shares they own, and in whose name the stock stands, as it may become necessary to have a consultation in regard to the affairs of the Company.
S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary, Box 2,007.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1866. No. 47 Exchange-place.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS' BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 60 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 19th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to surrend their certificate (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness.
7-10 Treasury-Notes.
Quartermasters' checks and vouchers,
and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States National Currency of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 63 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1866.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors.
WILLIAM E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last.

Said dividends will be paid at the office of C. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 6th inst.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 8th) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1866.

WM. S. MARTIN WAS APPOINTED SECRETARY of this Company from 1st November, instant, in place of W. E. Underhill, resigned.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

RARE RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, November, 1866.

W. E. UNDERHILL WAS APPOINTED Secretary of this Company, from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.
C. H. BIRNEY, President.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 83 Exchange-place.

JOHN E. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 32 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WARD, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. E. EMERSON, No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will continue to receive

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

so long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, we are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 19 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

HARTFORD COLLECTIONS REMITTED for on day of payment (not ¼ of one per cent.) COMMERCIAL PAPER, known and salable in this market, purchased at current rates by
GEO. F. BISSELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers and others having any Banking business which they wish attended to in the State of Connecticut, or any business connected with money, notes, stocks, bonds, &c., will receive prompt returns by sending to us.

Refer to KETCHUM, SON & CO., New-York; HARTFORD BANK, Hartford.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MINING STOCKS.

The undersigned will buy and sell on commission, through their San Francisco House, all Stocks pertaining to the Pacific Coast. Orders promptly filled.

Quotations constantly received by telegraph and furnished parties giving their address.
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.,
No. 34 Liberty-st., New-York.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 23 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION NOW DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM H. WICHAMAN,
JACOB B. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN F. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENNOYER,
CHARLES BUCKELEW,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
P. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN C. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN T. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT A. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER J. NEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Barriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. Interest number of these securities held by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating, without investigation, checks or notes drawn or indorsed by William Harry, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY SHARES HOME INSURance Stock. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY," NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL,

Cash Capital.....$200,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$600,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Participating insurers in this Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 26d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order.
Regimental Order.
Regimental Descriptive.
Regimental Letter.
Regimental Index.
Sergeants' Sashes.
Drum Sleeve.
Brass Scales, N. C. Staff.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make delivery.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles,)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VISTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1866.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government warehouses in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment will be made at the completion of the contract.
A. E. SHOVE, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 4 State-st., New-York, Nov. 12, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 barrels first quality PORK, MESS or PRIME MESS, of the packs of 1865 or 1866, in full-hoped oak or ash barrels, with iron master-hoops, must be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted; bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, if known, also the kind of barrel.

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such inspections points as shall be agreed on by the undersigned.

100,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED BACON SIDES.

400,000 pounds of first quality thoroughly-cured SMOKED HAMS. The Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickled-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by the net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels or half barrels, which to be sealed.

200,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, sound oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

125,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks. Like samples to be seen at this office, containing one hundred pounds each.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 3 or 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered bend-lined flour barrels.

1,000,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of five styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

3d. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4th. Roasted, in barrels as above.

5th. Roasted and Ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with tin foil.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full shop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

95,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Bouchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be of uniform size, and bear no marks or brands, marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and shop-mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full hand-lined.

250,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full hand-lined.

20,000 gallons of the best quality of pure VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 32 and 16 gallons, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, rosin, glue or other adulterations, to be in bars of uniform color, to contain not more than 25 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., favoring samples, and also state the price per pound, at which they will have it delivered, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing 25 pounds.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or express half-barrels with pine heads, and at least first from hogsheads.

10,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

All the above articles to be delivered in four equal installments on the 23d and 30th of November and the 7th and 14th of December, 1866.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the potatoes, must be delivered with the proposals and returned to thereto. Samples of Rice, Hominy, Peas, Tea, Sugar and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the proposal and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds in the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks to be inscribed thereon, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the goods*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the approved samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
A. E. SHOVE,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 4 State-st., New-York, Nov. 10, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Monday, 10th instant, for supplying good, merchantable oak and other hard wood, at the following military posts in this harbor:

Fort Richmond.....500 cords.
Fort Hamilton.....250 cords.
Fort Columbus.....250 cords.
Fort Wood.....250 cords.
Riker's Island.....500 cords.

The wood is to be piled on the dock at the respective places of delivery; measurement to be determined by the Escorting Officer at the post, where it may be delivered. Proposals may be made for the whole or any portion of the amounts required at the above posts. The Department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any bids not deemed advantageous. Persons whose bids may be accepted will be expected to furnish sufficient security for the faithful performance of them, and complete the delivery of the amount they propose for within 20 days from the date of the acceptance of their bids.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to
MAJ. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, for furnishing FRESH BEEF for six months from the 1st of December, 1866, to the troops and others in the service of the United States stationed at Tarrytown and David's Island, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The Fresh Beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities at each place of delivery as from time to time may be required for the troops by the several officers in charge.

Further information will be given on application. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head. Written contracts to be made, with the guarantee of two responsible persons, whose names to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Captain and C. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1866.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 26 day of November, 1866, for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

16 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 40 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Kersseys.
Cantoons.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in the proposal the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWEENY, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR H

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For regulating and flagging the sidewalks on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, places and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots or parcels of land numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-mentioned assessments, and who have proposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, Assessors' New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, 14th November, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with stone.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter, one flagging, Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also, all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street; also, all and each lot or parcel of land fronting upon the intersecting streets from Washington to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Forty-third and Gansevoort-streets; also, the premises fronting or land on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-second streets; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 25 feet, and Ward numbers 24 and 26, in the county of New-York, and Ward numbers 1 and 2, in the county of Kings, and Forty-fifth Ward, in the county of Westchester, and who are supposed to be the owners, agents, heirs, and who are supposed to be unknown or other of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, Assessors' New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, New-York, Nov. 7, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, places and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue, on both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-ninth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-mentioned assessments, and who have proposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 31 Chambers-street, Assessors' New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Nov. 7, 1868.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Aldermen TERENCE FARLEY,
Aldermen PETER MITCHELL,
Aldermen JOHN T. ROONEY,
Aldermen F. L. A. POOLE,
Aldermen JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilmen WM. JOYCE,
Councilmen SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilmen JOHN MCCONNELL,
Councilmen ALEX. BEAMOND,
Councilmen JOHN G. HAVILAND.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 1 per cent will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid; an additional 1 per cent will be added on the 15th of said month of December; on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of 18 per cent will be added to the amount of the tax, from the day the same was received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Nov. 5, 1868. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 9 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. EYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at ten o'clock, in the Committee Room, City Hall.

JOHN FOX,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice, to act upon papers referred to them awaiting the action of the Board, and to be organized to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are requested to be present to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON BOARDS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters relating to the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES SILLEY,
PATRICK EVERELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BEAMOND,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, inventor and sole manufacturer of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide, (not Laughing Gas); but a entirely superior agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet, natural sleep, with pleasant dreams; perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 307 Broadway, near Pearl-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., No. 38 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. Their are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $20; Platina, $10; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Fillings only on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Captain Comstock,

will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or the equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $80
Intermediate 60
Steerage 30

Passengers forwarded like to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Brussels, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30 and $40, gold.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 32 Broadway.

For freight and other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, SIMS & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lang, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Cannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moore, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $135 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $137 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Berths not secured until paid for.

As experience proves the superior comfort of the steamers of these ships will not be accountable for goods or valuables taken on bills of lading having the value expressed on the same.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamship, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, for Queenstown and Liverpool, with freight and cabin passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—THE QUEEN (Queen Halsey) and well-known Queen of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are scheduled to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... Dec. 5

and every Saturday, at noon, thereafter, from Pier No. 44, North River.

Rates of passage:

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage to London $30 00
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris 35 00
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 95 00 | Steerage to Hamburg 35 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $70, $80, $90; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamships:

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land mails and passengers.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing.
LOUISIANA	3,000	Brookings	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	3,000	Grant	Friday, Dec. 11.
CAROLINA	3,000	Roberts	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamships have been built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and are fitted out in the best manner.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... $80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ..... 30 }

Dietary scale considered superior by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 73 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Roblaye,

carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $72, steerage, sealed, with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or the equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for friends out; passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"TAZOO"
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., positively for New-Orleans direct.

The CROLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the ATLANTIC, from pier No. 12 North River, with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will be forwarded from Panama by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 35 Wall-st.

JOSEPH P. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY ..... 7th December.
MONDAY ..... 4th January, 1869.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P. $40
Passage money—to Havana 60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE DEGROFF,
Capt. Jno. A. Post,

will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, with distinguished accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.,
NO. 78 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

Continue to sell Drafts payable in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to their old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Dery, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received on the day of sailing. Bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship COLORADO, Thomas Lennon, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. positively, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, 79 WALL-ST., WILLIAMS' U. S. Post Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVELTY.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S COVE, VAIRNEVER.
THE SAND AND SAND BANK.

The splendid NEW YORK, Capt. E. D. Farnum, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 31	11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 23	7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3	2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2	1 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 5	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 4	3 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 7	3½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 6	3½ P. M.
Monday, Nov. 9	3½ P. M.	Sunday, Nov. 8	6½ A. M.
Monday, Nov. 9	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10	7 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 11	3 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 12	3 P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 12	7½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 14	10½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 13	8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, NORFOLK AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the Steamboat Train from New-York, at 7 P. M. Freight—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

PENANGER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GERMAN, and a Lady in Alsace, desire to communicate with some kind person who will lend her $50. Personal security given. A note will receive attention if addressed to BEATRICE, Station B.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SUMMER AND BUILDING LOTS.—Desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 203 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

The handsome, four-story, English basement, brown-stone front, Fifteen-feet-wide house, with all the improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, furnace, sinks, &c., No. 172 Bedford-st., contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and 10 bedrooms, in perfect order; finished in the best manner; all the parlor furniture (nearly new) will be sold with the house, if desired.

The house is 40 feet deep, and the buildings thereon, 100 feet long, fronting on Bleecker-st., in the rear, and opening into Bedford-st., through a wide passage-way, can be converted into dwellings, at a small expense. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 261 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant dwelling, handsome brown-stone front, situated on the southwestern side of Fifth-ave., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124, is to be sold, with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. It is large and spacious, well lighted and ventilated, with fine stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William H. Mosher, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete in its kind in the metropolis. Many of the furniture, carpets, and other articles of use and ornament, are kept in the house, and will be included in the purchase. Inquire at Mosher Building, No. 338 Broadway. Office No. 5, or to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 312 WEST 38TH-ST.—Brown-stone front, every modern improvement, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, &c. Also, all the modern improvements in House No. 318 West 38th-st., four stories; English basement; newly papered and painted; in excellent order; possession immediately or next May; no commission. Apply on premises, or at office, 114 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON 10TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Four lots on 10th-st., near 11th-st.

On very terms. Apply to

A. M. UNDERHILL, No. 25 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 128 Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Hague, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bedford-st., Brooklyn, together with about thirteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, containing 20 rooms, in elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, heat, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged, with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees of fruit, in great variety, bearing on the premises, or at No. 20 Kinkerbacker-place, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER, ABOUT TO go abroad, offers his family residence for sale. One of the most elaborate and complete in the City, on very hand and over, running from street to street, with stable, &c., two-thirds on one, (if applied for at once) built in panel, three-story, 40 ft. wide, and 100 ft. deep, on Murray Hill, 34th-st., near 4th-av., commodious, elegant, and in perfect order; "Gothic" Exterior. The furniture of the parlor furniture (nearly new) will be sold with the house, if desired.

The lot, 40 ft. wide, and the buildings thereon, 100 ft. long, fronting on Bleecker-st., in the rear, and opening into Bedford-st., through a wide passage-way, can be converted into dwellings, at a small expense. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 261 Broadway.

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Four lots on 10th-st., near 11th-st.

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The lot, 40 ft. wide, and the buildings thereon, 100 ft. long, fronting on Bleecker-st., in the rear, and opening into Bedford-st., through a wide passage-way, can be converted into dwellings, at a small expense. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 261 Broadway.

NO. 156 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANTIAL three-story brick building and lot of ground, for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial center, with every improvement for the comfort and convenience of its large and rapidly increasing population. Title indisputable. For further particulars, apply to E. B. SHERMAN, No. 61 Franklin-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles south of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. U. SENEY, No. 19 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A TWO-STORY HIGH-stoop and basement brick and brown stone front dwelling, with modern improvements, on 4th-av., near 21st-st. Rent $800. Enquire of

G. A. KISSAM, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS, A neatly-furnished three-story house, on Lexington-av., Furnace, dumb-waiter, &c. Desirable neighborhood. Address ROBINSON, Box No. 120 Times Office, stating size of family.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—WITH IMMEDIATE possession.—No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., a desirable and central location; the house is furnished and in good order. Can be seen after 12 o'clock this day.

LOFTS TO LET.—WE OFFER FOR RENT THE 5th lofts of the store we occupy—size 50 by 75 feet.

E. S. WOOD & CO., No. 25 Warren-st., corner of Church-st.

TO LET.—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT 3 and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE THEAT. Office, fronting Park-row, 20 feet. Inquire in office of the Agricultorist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A PART OF A HOUSE FOR A FAMILY of two; must have modern improvements, be well located, and in house with private family. Address, with description and terms, T. S., Box 187 Times Office.

WANTED.—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, Westchester, containing 3 bedrooms, parlor and kitchen; terms and particulars, G. C. G., P. O. Box 128 Franklin-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, BY A well-established business, capitalized at $100,000, and extensive business connections, a partnership situation where experience, ability, integrity and trust are required, to wit: buying and selling, superintending, managing and keeping a job, and having invested through the States and dealt extensively in produce, will give unexceptional satisfaction and references; place, $10,000 to $15,000 in property or collateral security. Address, confidential, FERRYBRIDGE, care G. E. Oliver, No. 17 Beekman-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF a very desirable, well-located, entirely cash business on Broadway, Brooklyn (having an interest in the property, reason for selling, and close attention), will dispose of the same with a proper person desiring to invest therein, and make change of one of the prettiest office businesses that may be expected to unfolded or lost. Only those seeking an opportunity to realize cash capital, &c., need address MANUFACTURER, care Box No. 203 New-York Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—EIGHT miles from the City, stock and fixtures; 20 dollars store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 194 Broadway, for 2 days.

AN EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Flour and Grocery business for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 341 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.

METALS.

2,000 BUNDLES DAMAGED SHEET IRON, 1,000 pieces damaged tin plates, for sale by PERLES, BODES & CO., Nos. 10 and 12 Gold-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FIFTH ON THE OPERA.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1868,
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT,
OFFERED IN AID OF AN
ASYLUM FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM
Of the
HEBREW PERSUASION,
given by the
BENEVOLENT DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ASSOCIATION,

who have for the occasion secured the Academy, in conjunction with the Director of the Opera.

The performance will consist of Flotow's charming opera, in four acts of

MARTHA,

with the greatly admired cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR C. LOTTI,
SIGNOR HANIBAL SEAGNI,
AND A GRAND CONCERT,

by the following artists, who have most kindly volunteered their valuable services:

MME. VIRGINIA LORINI,
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI,
MRS. JENNY VAN BRANDT,
CONDUCTOR ..... MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at ½ to commence at 7½ o'clock.

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Reserved seats and tickets may be had at the box office of the Academy, at Rose & Schirmerich's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Ashmore's, corner of Mercer and Fifth-sts.

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THE GRAND STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
PANORAMA OF THE UNIVERSE.

This unique and entirely unrivalled exhibition of the splendid work of art now nightly received a crowded audience at our best pictures at Hope Chapel, is already exciting the envy of rival enterprises, the managers of which are employing public conveyances through the metropolis, "cautioning" &c. But the Stereopticon still stands unrivaled and alone. Thousands who have, during the past ten days, witnessed the wonderful and exquisite pictures, have left the chapel in the most enthusiastic raptures. The views, which embrace all the realms of beauty, have been collected with the greatest care, regardless of expense, from all quarters of the world, and with an unrivaled experience, acquired in this country, at heavy expense, labor, experience and skill in the art. All that the great Stereopticon has to say to the public is "Come, see, judge for yourselves; if it needs no other commendation" than the crowded houses it would be competition.

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MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES.

The second lecture of the series, on
"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION,"
A TALE OF FUN,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 17,

Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at all the Book and Music stores. Notice—Five hundred additional chairs have been procured, which will be placed in the aisles and on the stage.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 100 West-st.

TEAS.—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.

It is important for the tea trade to call at

THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 31 Vesey-st.,

and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.

No. 31 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Gilliss' old Plantation Coffee, 22c.; Gilliss' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 30 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLISS & BROTHER, Nos. 232, 234, 237 Washington-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 11 P. M.

Leave Flushing at 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½ A. M.

☞ On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.	7:22, 10:32 A. M. and 2:32 and 6:32 P. M.
6:30 and 8 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with Sleeping-cars) 8:30 P. M.	(with 10:32 P. M. Sleeping-car) 8 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 8:32 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured of any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE:

6:20 A. M.—Express for Dunkirk.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12 M.—Way, daily, for Otisville, Newburgh and Weehawk.
4 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Cincinnati and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1868.—Leave Brooklyn and Long Island City, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, 8:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Syosset, 10:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4 P. M. Leave Greenport at 6:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave Sag Harbor at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:30 A. M. Train leaves Brooklyn, stopping at all stations.

Year for the train on excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays) at 8:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. HEASGOOD, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the train leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M., and Pier 1 North River, at 11 A. M., will be discontinued. The only train Monday, Sept. 14, at 4 P. M. will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 4:30 P. M., connecting with trains for all points on the Delaware Division, Camden and Amboy, Cape May and Long Branch.

R. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 7, 1868.—Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 30th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:10 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 5:35 P. M. The 8:10 and 4:30 exp. do stopping.

CHAS. H. DEN, Agent.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Gen. R. Sanders and the Rebel Rams.

The Russian steamship Edinburgh, Capt. Rennar, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 28th and from Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived here last evening.

By way of Liverpool, the advices by the Edinburgh are barely one day later than those received by the Adriatic, but old Queenstown dates are two days later.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT NEW-YORK.

St. Petersburgh, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The intelligence of the arrival of the Russian squadron, numbering 600 guns, in American waters has given rise to many rumors. The Messager Journal says:

"Negotiations must be entered into with America, so that, in case of need, she may be able to reckon upon us. The more intimate and solid her alliance with America, the more England will find it to her interest to keep good terms with Russia. The commercial world in England shuddered at the news of the Russian squadron having been seen in the Atlantic. Our fleet was useless to us during the Crimean war, but the eight frigates now at sea will render us considerable services in the event of war with the maritime Powers, for they will keep the commercial navies of England and France in check. This is the reason why Russia has dispatched them at a favorable time to hold the sea. Our cruisers will find refuge in the neutral ports of America; they will be the terror of the commercial marine of Seattle Powers, and consequently may compel every half state-ments in guarding their merchantmen."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL RAMS.

A RUMOR THAT M. MOUMASSIN HAD SLIPPED OUT IN THE FOG.

The Liverpool *Daily Courier* of the 27th, says, yesterday (Monday) there was a report that the steam ram lately lying in the Great Float at Birkenhead, had slipped out in the fog, on pretence of a trial trip. It turned out it was the other ram, M. Moumassin (the Victory,) that was temporarily taken out of Mersey. Laird's large graving dock at their ship-building works, made a single turn in the river, with the aid of tugboats, and then went into the dock to allow another vessel, under repair, to enter the graving dock. M. Moumassin remains in the Great Float with workmen still on board.

THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIED BY THE TIMES.

The London *Times*, in a leader upon Mr. Laird's recent speech at Birkenhead in regard to the Confederate rams, remarks:

"If we cannot can be said for them then Mr. Laird has ably said for the Alabama. It feels sure that the public will approve the action of the Government in detaining which."

WHAT GEO. N. SANDERS THINKS OF THE REHUFF.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Your correspondent "Historicus" has labored to justify the seizure of Mr. Laird's steamers in the Mersey, or trying to identify them with the vessels contemplated by my contract with the Confederate Government; and some of the papers trustingly stated from my son, (Major Ross Sanders, now in Fort Warren,) communicated to Earl Russell, and by him laid before Parliament, have been quoted by "Historicus." One is signed by me, and is genuine; the other, although without signature, is presented to the public as mine. The unsigned letter was neither written, dictated, nor in any manner suggested by me, nor did I know of its existence until I saw it in print. My handwriting is peculiar, and could not be mistaken, and is well known in the State Department of Washington. I leave it to Mr. Adams or Mr. Seward, or their controllers, to explain how this spurious paper has been palmed upon the American people and British Government, which, so far as it is attempted to be fastened upon me, I utterly repudiate. Neither of my gentlemen signed by me, nor those of my Confederate Representatives of the Treasury and Navy, contain a syllable at variance with the perfect legality of the transaction. The contract in question, although requiring some modification, was in no sense illegal, or even unfriendly to the United States. It was a contract to build two iron-clad rams, and I was willing to be held responsible for their construction by the contract in question. My contract with the Confederate Government is of the perfectly unimpeachable character above explained, and I am willing to show it to Lord Palmerston himself in proof of this declaration. Mr. Laird's steamers have not, and never have had, anything to do with it, directly or indirectly; nor directly nor indirectly, save I had any communication with that gentleman on that or any other subject.

It is but simple justice to Mr. Laird that the facts should be known to shield him from the blow "Historicus" aims at him on the strength of this spurious letter; and it is with that view that this communication is made. GEORGE N. SANDERS.

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1863.

THE WAR.

WHAT THE NORTH MUST EXPECT.

The London *Morning Post* concludes an editorial on American affairs in the following terms:

* * * Although the European Powers have hitherto observed a strict neutrality, and have declined to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, *the Federal Government must be well aware that any serious reverse sustained by their arms at the present juncture would leave neutral States no other alternative to acknowledge the new republic.* The attitude of France, or rather *the antipathy of that kingdom to her Mexican relations, cannot but render the Government of Washington apprehensive that at an early period the long-sought for recognition will be accorded to the South.* The fact that after a war of two years and a half the Border State of Virginia is still in the possession of the Confederates, and that the latter are enabled for a third time to roll back the tide of invasion, cannot be overlooked by nations who interpret the term neutrality as meaning something different from antipathy to defeat. The result of the present campaign will in probability decide the issue of the war, and if, with the opening year, we should see peace established between the two Confederations, the North will be not less indebted than the South to the happy chain of circumstances which will have enabled Gen. Lee to strike a decisive blow.

FROM MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Guerrillas attack on the Mail-coach from Mexico to Vera Cruz—Important Communications Seized—The Private Georgia Ordered Away from Tuxpan—Reported Impending Reverses to the Dominican.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

The English mail steamer Trent arrived on the 6th from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from Tuxpan to the 29th ult., from the City of Mexico to the 23d ult., from Tampico of the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz up to Nov. 4. The news is of little interest. The mail from the City of Mexico for this packet was robbed near Soledad and a part only of the correspondence was allowed to proceed.

Gen. Lozada, a Mexican who sold himself to the French, occupied Jalapa without resistance. But on the next day Col. Diaz Mateos interposed himself between Jalapa and Vera Cruz, and no things have since been heard from Jalapa.

The French army, now under the command of Gen. Bazaine, has been divided into three divisions. Gen. Mirandon commands the Third, which consists principally of regiments Mexicans under Marquez and others. Ramery was soon to leave for France.

The correspondent of the *Diario* of this city reports that two receptions took place at the palace of Apoquita, one on the 6th and the other on the 15th ult. And he states that at the latter a letter, purporting to be an autograph of Maximilian, was produced and passed around among the guests, in which the Archduke accepts the throne of Mexico, and in which nothing is said about conditions. The same correspondent says: "The enthusiasm in Mexico in favor of the Empire borders on frenzy."

Almonte's wife is expected to arrive here from Southampton on the 21st inst.

From Tampico we learn that recently in Huastaco the French were attacked, and got the worst of it, losing 19 men, besides horses and ammunition. There were about 400 French soldiers in Tampico, which place was surrounded by Mexican troops, and a siege was constantly expected in the place, which, from the great odds against them, seemed to look unfavorably for the French.

By the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz, we learn from Tenerife that on the 10th ult. the rebel corsair Georgia arrived there, it says from Simon's Bay, where she had been in company with the Alabama. The Vanderbilt was approaching the bay when the corsair fled precipitately. The Georgia had been ordered to leave Tenerife; but on authority of the plea of need for coal and provisions, she was allowed to take them and remain until the morning of the 12th ult., to await the arrival of the Cadiz packet. The latter did not arrive until the afternoon of that day, and at 11 A. M. the Georgia was ordered to sea, and steamed away to the northward around the island. She has probably gone southward. Her sixth and last prize was the ship *Bold Hunter*, Capt. Creesy, which, with his crew of 14 men, was left at Tenerife and taken care of by our worthy Consul, Mr. Dawson.

The state of affairs in St. Domingo remains unchanged. The new Captain-General, Valverde, had arrived and been favorably received, and his arrival will probably bind the course of things on that island.

Gen. Rivas arrived here very quietly. Little attention has been paid him, and few know of his presence.

The St. Domingo rebels are at the very doors of the capital, and Gen. Gasmann, on his way to San Cristobal, had three encounters with them, "always dispersing them."

Mr. Reuter, a jeweller, of this city, was stabbed by one of his slaves. He was beating the slave, when the latter stabbed him. His wound is dangerous. The negro, very intelligent, having been instructed in reading and writing and speaking English, French and Spanish, and had been treated by Mr. Reuter almost like a companion.

The mail steamer Matanzas arrived yesterday from Florida. She is the only arrival from Dixie for some time.

(Advertisement.)

A BAD BREAKS THE GREATEST CURE OF THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HERE TO—How many lovers it has reunited—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousands Flowers," as a dentifrice, night and morning. Nature's Hair Restorer, to restore hair all ton, sprinkles and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

PHYSIOGNOMY.—The Forehead and its "Signs of Character," such as Concave, Convex, Love of Kindred, Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Combativeness, Destructiveness, Wit, Poetry, Marvellousness, Imitation, Eccentricity, Mirth, Veneration, Hope, Fear, Love of Approbation, Self-Esteem, Firmness, Form, Size, Weight, Color, Order, Calculation, Locality, Eventuality, Time, Tune, Language, Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, Individuality, Ideality, Sublimity, Imitation, Mirthfulness, Adhesiveness, Inhabitiveness, Concentrativeness, Amativeness, Philoprogenitiveness, Vitativeness, Alimentiveness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Cautiousness, Benevolence